THE DAILY GAZETTE:
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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

GENERALITIES.

BEAUX are scarce at Saratoga.

M. PREVOST PARADOL is to summer at Newport.

THE New Jersey blackberry crop is enormous.

BUCKS COUNTY, PA., has four hundred colored voters.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* etc. says Nap. means Bis.

THE Fifth Avenue Theatre is to revive Moliere's dramas next winter.

THE oaks of Virginia are dying out and are being succeeded by poplars.

AN artesian well now boring at Cohoes, N. Y., is already 2,000 feet deep.

STIENWAY, the piano man, has bought a residence at Astoria for $127,000.

WHEAT is cheaper now in Rome, Ga., than it has been for ten years before.

LEONARD W. JEROME'S daughter Clara, is about to marry the Marquis de Tamlee.

Enanga is the name of a very diligent Japanese student in a school in Worcester, Mass.

MISS SYMES, a wealthy Canadienne, has called on the Pope, and given a present of $8,000.

FIGHTING Indians with negro troops on the plains, has been called the American *Rouge et noir*.

JOHN W. FORNEY'S eldest son, Philip R., died on the 14th inst., at New Orleans, in his 30th year.

A $100,000 opera house, with seats for 2,000 persons, is to be erected in Kansas City in September.

IN Chillicothe, children with the whooping cough are sent to the gas works to sit and inhale the fumes.

MORE than 3,000 immigrants were added to the population of Wisconsin during the first week in July.

THE excursion of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail cost the Government $80,000 and probably saved an Indian war.

AN English wag says we ought never to be frightened at the arrival of a ghost, because it is quite immaterial.'

A COUPLE in Indiana, who had enjoyed forty years of matrimonial bliss, has just separated in a quarrel over a cow.

JEFFERSON DAVIS (colored) has been accused of assault with intent to kill by one A. dam Lincoln, in a Mississippi court.

AN Albany man has sold $2,000 worth of strawberries this year off a piece of land for which he paid $150 three years ago.

SOME enterprising bookseller has reprinted "The Babynan's Daughter," disguised as "Wild Life Among the Kurds."

TRINITY COLLEGE, Hartford, has conferred the degree of D.D on the Rev. William Rudder, of St. Stephens, Philadelphia.

A COLORED man who killed a white man in Beaufort, S. C., has been found guilty of murder by a jury composed entirely of negroes.

CURTIS is unusually brilliant in the Easy Chair of the August *Harper* and his department is unusually better than all the rest.

NEVER skim milk. A lady in Hebron, Wisconsin, was instantly killed by a stroke of lightning last week while skimming milk.

SOME German gentlemen in Chicago have raised a purse of $500 in gold for the first German soldier who cantures a French flag.

WOMAN is the only female in creation that sings, also the only one that sues for divorce, buys bonnets or beats her husband with a broom.

WM. SHUTER of Georgetown, Ky. went back on his name by cutting his throat with a piece of glass. He was ninety four years old.

Two men were stabbed at a ball near Cincinnati on Saturday by a desperado named Dirr. The ball broke up amid shrieks and great excitement.

THOUSANDS of prospective continental tourists have backed out on the steamships will many of them go over with scant passenger lists on account of the war.

A CARRIAGE containing four persons was struck by an express train at Woodbury, N. J., on Saturday and a Mr. Gregory, his wife and niece, all from Ohio, were killed.

IT is reported that the New York authorities have forbidden the Oneida Community to remain longer in that State, and that they will soon loin their friends in Wallingford, Conn.

A PROMINENT manufacturing house of New York, it is understood, has quietly made arrangements to employ one thousand Chinese hands. They are expected to begin work in the fall.

A German poet in Chicago has avenged his country's wrongs by writing a poem in which he speaks of the Emperor of the French as Buonaparte, while every one knows he objects to the u.

THE Shamburg Literary and Social Union debated last Thursday upon the question "is it wrong to pump oil wells on the Sabbath." The decision was deferred until next Thursday.

IN Lima, Michigan, a boy ran away from school, "played hook," went fishing, and got drowned, which climax seems to be the only means truant school boys have of getting into print and serving as warnings.

A. G. P. DODGE, of New York, has presented $100,000 to the theological seminary of the Episcopal Church at Alexandria, Va. W. H. Aspinwall, of New York, gave, before the war, $20,000 to the same institution.

EMPLOYER to new clerk: "Well, Sniffles, have you posted the ledger?" New Clerk: "Yeth, thir. I've pothted the ledger; but, lor, thir, it wath too big for the letter-box, and I had to take it inthide the potht offith."

A ST. LOUIS woman, who kept a small store, catching a till tapper at his tricks a few days ago, collared and choked him till he spit out the money, which he had hid in his mouth, and then marched him to the station house.

GRASS-WORMS have made their appearance in Guadalupe and Gonzales counties, Texas, in immense numbers. The Southwestern *Index* says they have destroyed all the grass and stripped off the fodder from the corn.

THE New York *World* expects the population of that city and its environs to be 17,337,094 in 1900. We do not believe it; we protest against it; we might be brought to admit the 17,337,000 but we will not submit to the extra 54.

THE New York *Evening Post* says that "a fourth unmarried daughter in good health, and with a wish to go out in the evening, is a great social problem. If the nineteenth century solves it, its time will not have been passed in vain."

TWO New York coroners quarrelled over the body of Alderman Scannell, one claiming the right to hold the inquest because he was first on the ground, and the other because of political affiliation with the deceased. The latter triumphed.

ON Saturday evening on the invitation of the Commodore, James M. Ferguson, the representatives of the Philadelphia daily papers were treated to a boating excursion and supper by the Schuylkill Navy; eight barges taking part in the excursion.

A LARGE Florida planter, a Democrat, who has some four hundred negro hands employed, constituting a majority of the voters in his county, has agreed with his laborers to support one of them for Representative, they in turn to support him for Senator.

WE have been told that the common house fly is an insect of remarkably delicate and sensitive organization, but we doubt it as we have frequently hit one fly half a dozen times with 150 pounds of weight and the delicate insect has gone of singing.

THE yacht Red Hot, of New Bedford, was attacked by an enraged swordfish Thursday morning, about twenty miles south of No Man's Land. The fish ran its sword through the bow of the vessel, causing her to leak badly. Her crew was taken off and she was towed into Cutty hunk.

A MAN in Ohio recently killed 13,784 snakes in twenty acres of woods, on his farm, and he says there are three times as many left. He is trying to rent out the woods for picnic parties and Sunday school celebrations, but the people of the neighborhood have hardly any enthusiasm for the place.

ON Saturday night a shoemaker in Cincinnati named Mortimer C. Webb, attacked another, named Peter Dillon, by whose side he was working, with a shoe knife and almost hacked him to pieces, cutting him across the arms, breast and groin. A personal dispute was the cause. Webb escaped and Dillon will probably die.

THE Philadelphia Fountain Society has put up several additional cast iron public drinking fountains during the past week. That this noble work is appreciated may be gathered from the statement of one curious gentleman who counted seventy five horses and mules drinking at one in a remote portion of the city in one morning.

THE Captain of the brig Wm. Mason which arrived at Boston on Saturday, picked up a boat containing eight starving reamen without food or water, on June 30th, in latitude 88 degrees N. longitude 55 degrees 15 minutes. As they could not speak English, the Captain could learn no particulars but brought them to Boston where they can doubtless tell their tale.

THE editor of *Every Saturday* has received a note from a gentleman whose name he mercifully abstains from printing, but who states, of course from New York, offering to complete "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," and to furnish the manuscript in time, so that there should be no break in the serial publication of the novel. The applicant enclosed a story of his own to show his qualifications for the task.

THE Brooklyn *Union* thus compliments its chief magistrate: "It is not generally known, and we almost shrink from publicly confessing it, that one of the most vulgar, profane, and sometimes besotted men in Brooklyn is Martin Kalbfleisch, the Mayor. No oaths are too vile for his lips, no impiety too sacrilegious for his orgies. Respectable men tremble at his blasphemies."

PETER COOPER offers fifty thousand dollars to the New York Department of Docks toward the construction of stone wharves. His avowed object is to furnish means of employment to laborers in getting out stone, and he says: "If in this way I contribute to the relief of a suffering class of our fellow-men, I shall console myself with the belief that I have not lived entirely in vain."

THE Springfield *Republican* draws a contrast between civilized and savage ways of mourning, by instancing the sale by auction at Gad's Hill of the articles of taste and vertue collected by Charles Dickens during his life, and the action of Spotted Tail in burying his many presents in the grave of his diseased wife. The Dickens relicts are wealthy, and could do well without the proceeds of such sale, while the Indian deemed the giving up of his choicest treasurers as a small expression of his grief.

A COTEMPORARY says the use of the expression "had better" is a low vulgarism quite as bad as *him* or *yourn*. To this we object, for although we admit that the *had better* is unpurnable, we have such high authority as Chaucer, Spencer, Shakespeare, Ben. Jonson, Thackeray and Dickens for the use of it, whereas no one of those persons would have used *him*. Besides this the expression is in such universal use among the most cultivated and thoroughly educated people of England, that we think America at the present time, that it becomes simply absurd to call it a "low vulgarism."

A LETTER from Jenkins to the N. Y. *Evening Post* contains the following:

There were several elegant turnouts on the beach yesterday. One wagon decorated with a white awning came from the other side of the island. A second was drawn by a pair of mules, had only one wheel, the dashing proprietor propelling it before him by means of two handles.

COSTUMES.

The bathing costumes at this charming if not aristocratic resort present many novelties this season. I was particularly struck with a perforated straw hat worn by one of the ladies, the crown high, almost approaching a peak, with the brim drooping on each side over the cheeks. Trimming plain, one bit of seaweed and a shoestring. The charming simplicity of this hat rendered it worthy of a Spartan matron.

A new style of jacket for gentlemen is much admired. It consists of flannel, without sleeves, and a belt of thick twine around the waist compressing it into graceful folds. Light canvas trousers that reach to the knees complete this graceful costume.

For elderly ladies, I noticed a long flannel gown, reaching from the neck to the feet, fastened about the middle by a rich sash of cord. On emerging from the water, the picturesque effect of this costume is most striking, as it hangs in damp and graceful folds.

So much for bathing suits. Of walking dresses there are some few to be seen. I observed on a lady of one of the first families of Hoboken a lovely green calico dress *en train*, with scarlet trimmings. Paper cuffs set off the sleeves to great advantage, a bonnet trimmed with yellow, and bearing artificial daisies, violets, roses, peonies, dahlias and sunflowers completed this chaste costume. Of others I must speak hurriedly. Miss P., of Jersey City, wore a white muslin, more antique than would be readily supposed. Her parasol was much admired. It was of brilliant black silk, and flashed in the sunlight like diamonds.

Miss Q——, of Greenpoint, wore a buff dress and a collar. A string of rare and valuable imitation pearls encircled her neck. She was in excellent spirits and ate clams with the most charming *eerre* and vivacity.

Miss F——, a Wehawken lady, is really one of the most prominent Coney Island belles. She has brought here in her carpet bag some of the richest dresses yet seen on the island. Her exquisite pink gingham cost at least two and six pence a yard, and is cut bias, with a yoke *en Pompadour*, and with a lovely *ruche*. I do not, however, think it equals a muslin robe, trimmed with purple *étageres* and decorated with *morceaux de sicon* placed diagonally across the skirt, that is worn by Miss B——, of Avenue C.

A sweet thing in trowsers has just been introduced by Mr. Patrick O'——n, a Common Councilman, well known as a leader of fashion in this vicinity. The pattern is deftly formed of black and purple bar on a light gray grounde. This, with a claret coat and one of the new silver gray hats in vogue, is considered the neatest thing on Coney Island.

LUCULLUS FEAST.

Our most fashionable food, here, is the bounding clam. Ladies are very fond of clams and lemonade. There is talk of building a church here, and the ladies are up to their eyes in the project of a clam festival. Cold ham and ginger-snaps will form part of the banquet, but the ladies have decided to exclude peanuts. There is a division of opinion on the subject of chewing gum, the younger ladies being unanimously in its favor and the older ones opposed to it. It is possible that a compromise may be made on caramels.

The local poetess, Miss Globber, is with us as usual during the season. Her ode to the sea beginning—

Oh sea! Oh beach! Oh beach! Oh sea!
I see the beach, the sea I see!

Bounding along the sea of ales,
Like Sappho, cry, "I come to thee;"
And, from the steep declivity
Of beach, I leap into the sea.
The sea, where the sea serpents be—
Where eels and lobsters hungrily
Will shortly gourmandize on me—

—has been much admired. One of our local critics—himself a poet of no mean repute—says that "in this poem we taste the brine itself, and feel ourselves face to face with hoary Thalatta."

PIER, DANNALS & CO'S. OREGON BREWERY is on Stevenson street, near Pennsylvania avenue. They manufacture oceans of cream ale there, but never have too much for their customers.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.
MIDNIGHT.
THE CAPITAL.

Prussia and France Will Respect the Treaty of Paris—The Ocean Mails—The Expected Rupture Between France and England—German Meeting in Sympathy With Prussia—Cabinet Session—Indian Depredations—Assignment of Recruits.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1870.

PRIVATE PROPERTY AT SEA.

Baron Geroldt has officially communicated to the Secretary of State the following by telegraph:

Berlin, July 19, 1870—To Baron Geroldt, Washington: For your guidance I have to say that private property on the high seas will be exempted from seizure by His Majesty's ships, without regard to reciprocity.

[Signed.] BISMARCK.

The French Minister called upon the Secretary of State to-day and verbally informed him that his Government would also respect the treaty of Paris.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

General Grierson writes from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, June 24th, that a small party of Kiowa and Cheyenne Indians made an attack on several parties, killing one man, but retreating when encountering well armed parties. They escaped the pursuit of Grierson's force, sent after them. A party of white thieves attempted to steal horses from Grierson's squad, but were foiled and escaped. General Grierson recommends a strong force be sent to the Plains between the Salt and North Forks of Red River, where the Kiowas and Cheyennes are encamped, in order to protect Indians who desire to be separate from war parties. Many young men of the Cheyennes, Kioiras, Camanches and Sioux are absent from their reservations, the object of the Cheyennes being to provoke all tribes in hostility with the whites; but it is believed the Indians in the Fort Sill reservation will remain peaceful. General Grierson says it is intended to prevent as far as possible depredations and to punish the guilty parties, pursuing such a policy as to break combinations and to avoid bringing on a general Indian war.

CABINET SESSION.

The cabinet session to-day, which was the last for two weeks, unless some extraordinary emergency should arise, was attended by all the members, and was not extended beyond the usual hour. The Postmaster General and Attorney General are the other members left, engaged in transacting business with the President. It appears that in the conversation to-day reference was made to the European complication. The Government had no further information concerning the situation than is given in the cable dispatches to the press.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

The dinner of the Secretary of State, in compliment to the new French Minister, takes place to-morrow evening, and will be attended by most of the Cabinet officers, including M. Paradol and the Secretary and his wife. Very few of the foreign ministers are in Washington, and those who are have been prevented owing to illness, nor will Baron Geroit be one of the guests. Senator Sumner, Representative Schenck, Judge Hoar, Attorney General, the Attorney General and Secretary of Interior and two others will compose the party.

THE OCEAN MAILS.

Mr. Kunhardt, agent of the Hamburg line of steamers, arrived here this morning, and had an interview with Baron Geroit, and subsequently with Postmaster General Cresswell, who he informed that it was proposed to dispatch the steamer Silesia to-day with the United States mails. Postmaster General assented, and advised the postmaster at New York accordingly.

INDIAN ANNUITY GOODS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is making arrangements for the purchase and transportation of Indian annuity goods for the season. He will receive New York on Monday next to meet Mr. Dodge and other members of the Board of Indian Commissioners to make purchases.

RECRUITS ASSIGNED.

The Commanding General of the Division of Missouri has been authorized to assign the recruits accumulating at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, during the month of July, to Kansas, Colorado, and Camp Supply, Indian Territory, until the regiments now stationed at those points have been filled to their maximum standard.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR A MEETING OF GERMANS.

A primary meeting was held here to-day by leading Germans to make arrangements for holding a mass meeting in favor of the cause of Prussia. Carl Schurz, after speaking in New York in behalf of the same cause, will address the Germans in Baltimore on Friday, returning to Washington on Saturday.

RUPTURE BETWEEN FRANCE AND EUROPE.

Diplomatic circles this evening were greatly agitated over advices received here to-day by the British Minister here, indicating a threatened rupture of relations between France and England on the question of the occupation of Belgium.

ORDERED RELEASED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the release of a quantity of whiskey and one hundred barrels of whiskey seized in California nearly a year ago by an internal Revenue official.

VISIT TO THE SHOOTING FESTIVAL.

At six o'clock this afternoon the President, in company with a party of friends, visited the Schutzenfest, where they were received with cheers.

THE NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

The commission of Mr. Frelinghuysen, as Minister to England, was not signed by the President until to-day. He will receive it to-morrow.

CONTRADICTION.

Secretary Fish has not, contrary to report, telegraphed to our various legations to observe neutrality in the pending war, nor any instructions whatsoever.

GEORGIA.

The Investigation of the Committee in the Cases of Governor Bullock and the State Treasurer—Reports of the Majority and Minority.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ATLANTA, GA., July 19.

The majority of the committee on the investigation of charges against Governor Bullock, conclude their report as follows:

"Having gone thoroughly through with the investigation of all direct and indirect charges against the Governor, your committee feel it is due this Excellency for us to state that nothing has been disclosed or established which tends in any manner to impugn his motives or his personal and official integrity, and we invite attention to the evidence to sustain us in this opinion."

The minority say: "It is just to say that in the instance of transcending law hereinbefore discussed, the evidence fails to show that the Governor has been peculiarly benefitted."

Upon the charges against the Treasurer, the majority of the Committee, on the charge of having accepted a bribe, after reviewing the evidence, say: "Your Committee feel that it would be improper to express our opinion upon this charge, in view of the strong probability that one or more of the parties will be called upon to act upon it in a judicial capacity." The majority do not express an opinion, but repeat the opinion given by Chief Justice Brown, that the question of proof depends upon the motive under which the money was received by the Treasurer, which they conclude they can report by saying it is due the Treasurer to state that so far as they have been able to discover, all the moneys which have gone into or out of the hands of the Treasurer have been accounted for.

The minority say: "We are unable to explain why the Treasurer's books did not show exactly what had become of the balance of $101,674 30, which appeared to have been on hand June 18th, 1870."

In the Senate to-day a resolution providing for two sessions per day was defeated. A resolution was offered to appoint a committee to report a relief bill and was indefinitely postponed—yeas 18, nays 16. The reports of the committee on charges against the Governor and Treasurer were laid on the table.

The House passed the joint resolution for eulogies of the late R. W. Flourney. The House concurred in Senate resolution of condolence in the family of Senator Adkens, killed May 10th, 1869, and adjourned.

CHICAGO.

The War Excitement—Telegram from King William—Gen. Sheridan Going to the Scene of Conflict.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, July 19.—Intelligence from the seat of the impending conflict continues to excite a lively interest in this city, particularly among the German population. The various daily journals have to employ their utmost capacity to supply the demand for their issues. Large numbers crowd around the bulletin boards to gain the latest intelligence. The interest and excitement are scarcely less than during the inauguration and progress of our war.

In response to a dispatch sent by the Germans of Chicago on Sunday last to King William of Prussia the following telegram was received last evening:

BERLIN, July 18, 1870—*To Edmund Jussen and others.* I thank you and all Germans that Germany will answer the hopes of her countrymen beyond the sea.

[Signed] WILLIAM, Rex.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan having obtained permission from the War Department to visit Europe and observe military operations in progress there, will leave this city to-morrow evening and proceed to the seat of war without delay. He will be accompanied by a single member of his staff and will visit both the French and Prussian armies. The Lieutenant General will pay his own expenses during the trip.

—The Germans of New York city and Cincinnati held meetings Monday night and manifested the most intense sympathy. In New York a committee stated that the workingmen would offer a prize of $30,000 and a flag to the first Prussian regiment that distinguished itself in an engagement.

SECOND EDITION.
FOUR O'CLOCK.
WAR NEWS
FROM EUROPE.
Franco-Prussian Crisis.
WAR FORMALLY DECLARED.
Hostilities About to Commence.
ENGLAND LIKELY TO BE INVOLVED.

Situation Considered in the British Parliament—Preservation of Neutrality—The Position of Russia—Austria and Hungary Declared to be in Sympathy With Prussia—King William Denies Responsibility for the War—The Situation as Respects Holland, Switzerland and Spain—Napoleon Gives a Grand Dinner to His Officers—France Will Not Use the Explosive Bullet, if Prussia Does Not—The Powers Will Make a United Effort for Peace After the First Battle is Fought—South German Ambassadors Ordered to Leave Paris.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Navigation Guides Removed.

LONDON, July 18.—The Prussian government announce the removal of all lights, buoys and other guides of navigation from the German coast.

Belgium to be Occupied by British Troops.

The *Globe* has an article to-day foreshadowing the occupation of Belgium by English troops. A British frigate has been dispatched to Copenhagen to bring back Princess Alexandria, now on a visit to the Royal family of Denmark.

American Legion to Aid France.

PARIS, July 18.—The American organ here says a legion of American volunteers is organizing to aid France. The statement is unfounded.

The Carlists Looked After—Secreted Arms Discovered.

The Prefects of the Departments on the Spanish border have received orders to watch the frontier and allow no Carlists to pass. The best feeling exists between the French and Spanish authorities along the line. The officers at Perpignan discovered a secret deposit of 700 guns, intended for the use of Carlists. The arms were seized and several suspicious persons, supposed to be Carlists, arrested.

The News at London.

LONDON, July 19, 3 A. M.—The French ironclads are cruising on the Dogger banks in the North Sea to pick up German vessels.

The German ports are filled with seemingly unaffected complaints of falsehood and trickery, by which France seeks to place the responsibility of the war upon Prussia and Germany.

The gunboat flotilla designed to assist the military operations of the French army on the Rhine has sailed.

Secret instructions have been given to the French officers that the troops shall divide all the lands they conquer.

Dispatches from the Continent report that the Emperor Napoleon is suffering from attack of war from France.

The Bavarian Chambers have granted the Government a credit of twenty-seven million florins.

The French Minister of War has asked the Corps Legislatif for an increase of the military class of 70 from ninety to one hundred thousand men. A portion of the increased contingent may be called out to serve till January 1st, 1872.

The Grand Duke of Strasbourg has been placed under martial law.

Eloquent addresses to the Crown have been received at Berlin from the municipalities of the Kingdom.

France and Great Britain—Prospect of Serious Trouble.

Private letters from Paris of the 18th represent that there is a prospect of serious trouble between France and Great Britain. The French press, including the official organs, and some of the English journals, and strong representations have already been made through diplomatic channels. It is understood that all applications from Englishmen for passes to the army will be refused.

Feeling Against France.

A meeting of certain members of the House of Commons will be held to-day to consult as to the propriety of holding a great meeting to express sympathy with Prussia, and letters have been received from prominent members approving of the project. The workingmen propose holding a meeting for the same object. The feeling here against France is universal and intense, and it is now thought that the troops recently called home from India, English colonies have been concentrated here in anticipation of the present war.

Great Britain has now at home homedisposts ninety-five thousand regulars, and by calling out the reserves she could muster nearly three hundred thousand men.

Great activity in the navy is reported.

Situation Discussed in Parliament—Preservation of Neutrality.

In the House of Lords to-night Lord Russell inquired what were the views and purposes of the Government in the present situation on the Continent, and Lord Clarus asked especially it steps had been taken to enforce the neutrality laws. Earl Granville promised that the documents concerning the war should be laid before the House as soon as copied. After the dispatch of local business the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons Lord Harcourt made inquiry touching measures for the preservation of English neutrality. Mr. Gladstone said the inquiry was premature, coming before a declaration of war had been made. While the Premier was thus speaking a dispatch from Lord Lyons was handed to him announcing that a formal declaration of war had been sent by the French Government to Berlin.

Mr. Gladstone then replied that all the papers would be submitted as soon as possible, and that a measure looking to the preservation of neutrality is in preparation, and that particular attention would be paid in the measure to the status of belligerent ships in British ports.

After a discussion on the strength of the army, during which Mr. Osborne asserted that the Government was unable to put fifty thousand men in the field, the Commons adjourned.

The Position of Russia.

Rumors of Russia's participation in a war between Prussia and France cause agitation, from which the stock market had not recovered at the close of the day. The report has not yet received confirmation. A panic pervaded all the markets in Liverpool also, and many failures of cotton dealers are apprehended to-morrow.

English and French Press Details.

The English newspapers continue their denunciations of the French policy.

The *Telegraph* anticipates an immediate hostile reply on the part of the South German States to the French ultimatum.

The *Times* of this morning takes a decidedly adverse view of this morning's news, and says the sword must now decide.

The morning journals say that the Prussians now in France will not be expelled from the country if they observe strict neutrality.

La Liberte, Thiers' party organ, gives the following as the French programme: The army will first enter Hesse to neutralize the Southern States of Germany, then occupy and fortify Frankfort; from this point they will sweep all the Prussian territory to the left of the Rhine, then enter Prussia to dismember Prussia and the reconstruction of the Rhenish Confederation will follow.

The Journal De Soir says that Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, has agreed to protect Prussian subjects now in France, and adds that Mr. Washburne has certainly not made such a promise without having first obtained the consent of the French Government.

The Patrie says that Napoleon's address to the people will not be published until he has departed for the front.

The Journal Officiel announces that the Emperor has decided not to receive, either in imperial quarters or the quarters of the general officers, any volunteer or foreign officer, or any one not belonging to the French army.

M. Thiers publishes, this morning, an indignant denial of having received, as stated by the *Figaro*, a letter from the King of Prussia thanking him for his speech against war.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says: The declaration of war by France took Germany by surprise. The French government has for a long time been secretly arming, and was ready sooner than was expected to invade the German frontier in several columns before a sufficient defense had been prepared. Thanks to the excellent organization of the German army this advantage did not last long.

The special correspondent of the *Times* at Pesth, Hungary declares that the popular sympathy of Austria is with Prussia. Austria and Hungary unanimously demand peace and no interference.

Fleet Commanders.

Admiral Wellanmez will take command of the French fleet, and Admiral De Lagrairen of the Rhine gunboats.

BERLIN, July 19.—Prince Adalbert will command the German fleet.

The Lloyds expect from five to ten guineas on German shipping.

King William Denies Responsibility.

BERLIN, July 19.—King William, on addressing the Council of Prussia, said feeling "God knows I am not answerable for this war. The demands sent are such as I was forced to reject.

Enthusiasm in Paris.

PARIS, July 19.—When the Emperor quitted the Tuileries to-day, to return to St. Cloud, he was loudly and enthusiastically cheered by the people.

The Emperor yesterday received a deputation of officers of the National Guard of Paris, and in response to their congratulations said he relied upon the National Guard. Upon them devolved the protection of the capital during the war.

American Flag and German Shipping.

LONDON, July 19.—The *Shipping Gazette* thinks the Germans fortunate because so many of their merchant vessels were bought from Americans during the recent rebellion, which may now be covered by the American flag.

News of Doubtful Character.

The London *Post* is sceptical touching the news received from France and Russia. It ascribes the bulk of the dispatches to speculators.

King William Speaks to the People of Berlin.

BERLIN, July 19.—Last evening King William made a speech to a great number of the people of Berlin who came to congratulate him. He said he was not responsible for the war which had just broken out. He might personally be passive under the outrage, but Germany, even from beyond the sea, had spoken. Sacrifices were sure. Prussia had been spoiled by her rapid victories in two wars, and perhaps a worse fate awaited her now. He, however, knew what to hope from God, the Army and the people.

French Proclamations in Hanover.

French proclamations for the purpose of exciting the people to revolt have been distributed in Hanover.

No Fighting Yet.

PARIS, 2.30 P. M.—Up to this time no skirmish has occurred between the hostile forces.

French Minister of War.

The *Liberte* publishes a statement to the effect that Gen. Chasigarnier will probably be appointed Minister of War, vice Leboeuf, who takes command in the field.

German Agent Withdrawn.

Hesse Darmstadt postmaster, her agent from Paris to-day.

Napoleon Not Yet at the Front.

There is nothing certain yet about the departure of the Emperor for the scene of war. It is not likely he will set out for the front until everything is ready there for active operations.

Prussian Agents Arrested.

Several Prussian agents in this city, who were suspected of plotting and distributing money, it is said, have been arrested.

Marseillaise Again Seized.

The *Marseillaise* appeared this morning for the first time in several weeks. It was promptly seized.

Prince Napoleon to Have a Command.

Prince Napoleon is expected here to-morrow. It is said he will receive a command.

Trial of Regicide Conspirators.

PARIS, July 19.—In the High Court of Justice, to-day, at the commencement of proceedings, M. Arago moved that, in view of the approach of warjand the consequent agitation of the country, the trial of persons accused of conspiracy be postponed. The Court, after consideration, denied the motion, and the trial proceeded.

Baron Rothschilds, who was drawn as member of the jury of the High Court, did not attend, and was fined five hundred francs.

The Attitude of Holland.

The Journal Officiel to-day has a significant article on the attitude of Holland, with which the Government declares to be pleased, and which no one can ignore the ambitious designs of Prussia against the independence of Holland. Whatever the fate of war, Holland will find in the illustrious little nation submit, as the Danish Duchies were forced to submit. He wished to maintain the neutrality of the North German Confederation, and under the pretext of establishing a closer commercial relation with Holland Prussia intends to annex Holland. The partial emotion aroused in the Netherlands at the time of the Luxembourg affair will also be remembered. It must not be forgotten that without the firm stand taken by France the Prussian policy would have had results which would have been fatal to the autonomy of the Netherlands. The cabinet of the Hague is on its guard and will not fail to maintain the force of the country.

Switzerland and France.

The same paper has the following on the relations of Switzerland to France: We learn from Switzerland the most particulars from Neufchatel, that the military measures of the Federal Government are not directed against France, but are inspired by friendly neutrality. Switzerland knows she has nothing to fear from France, but rather a powerful friend. The measures taken by Switzerland to secure the respect of Prussia, nor her neutrality, are also in favor of France, as the graphical position she protects an important portion of our frontier.

Spain and France.

The friendly feeling of the Spanish people toward France is also pointed out by the journal, which says: "We hear from Spain that all notice is carefully taken of the war conflict our Government and Chambers have avoided any act or expression of unfriendliness from which it can be inferred that we have the feelings of sympathy between the two nations."

Subscriptions to Charitable Projects.

The public and private subscriptions to various charitable projects incident to the war have been liberal in all parts of the country. The Duke De Mortemart has given one hundred thousand francs to one of these funds. Many others have given or promise sums daily during the continuance of the war, and others to pay double taxes. Many manufacturers continue the wages of their employes who enlist.

Retirement of M. Thiers Demanded.

A large number of the constituents of M. Thiers, who voted against the latter's election, demand his retirement from the Corps Legislatif, on the ground that he has outraged the sentiments of the whole country by his recent speech against war.

Deputies Seeking Commissions.

General deputies to the Corps Legislatif are seeking commissions in the army. Duvernois has applied for a command in the ordnance corps.

Later Intelligence.

Report Contradicted.

PARIS, July 19.—*Evening.*—The report published in the London *Evening Standard* that Earl Granville had an interview with the Emperor yesterday was untrue. Lord Granville has not been in the city.

Liberality of Eugenia.

The Empress has sent 50,000 francs to the society of aid for the wounded.

Corps D'Armee for Prince Napoleon.

Prince Napoleon has arrived and had a long interview with the Emperor. It is understood that a Corps D'Armee will be immediately formed and placed under the command of the Prince.

Grand Dinner Given by Napoleon.

A grand dinner was given by the Emperor at St. Cloud yesterday after the council of war. The principal officers of regiments of the line and Imperial Guard, who are on the eve of leaving Paris, were present. They testified in the most enthusiastic manner their devotion to the Emperor. The band played the "Marseillaise."

Projects of Law Adopted and Credits Voted.

The Corps Legislatif yesterday adopted the projects of law submitted credits as asked by the Government, and to-day the Senate concurred in the action of the Corps. Many journals protest against the act for the regulation of the press in time of war.

Rumors Concerning Other Powers.

Rumors prevail that Denmark is giving way to the influence of England. Russia has so far shown no signs of swerving from neutrality.

South German Ambassadors.

It is reported the Ambassadors of Baden, Saxony, Hesse, Bavaria and Wurtemburg have been ordered to quit Paris.

The Official War Declaration.

La Liberte says the official declaration of war will be sent to the continental Powers members until an answer has been returned from Prussia, the Cabinet of Berlin having received notice of the formal declaration. The journal said, intends to move that the Chambers during the war may be represented by a permanent committee of Senators and Deputies.

Don Carlos Ordered to Leave France.

Le Public announces that the French government has given Don Carlos orders to leave the country.

Official Notice Sent.

Official notice of the declaration of war by France against Prussia was sent yesterday to European Powers.

The Explosive Bullet Not to be Used.

France has notified Prussia that she will not use the explosive bullet, if Prussia will not.

United Effort for Peace to be Made.

After the first battle has been fought, all the powers of Europe will make an effort to stop the conflict.

The South German Catholics.

The Catholics of the South German States are reported opposed to Prussia.

Prussian Officers Seized.

Eight Prussian officers were seized in Strasbourg as spies.

Volunteering in France.

One hundred thousand volunteers have enrolled their names in Paris and departments.

Neutrality of Holland and Belgium Assured.

BRUSSELS, July 19.—France has communicated to the powers notification that she has entered into reciprocal engagements with Belgium and Holland ensuring their neutrality. France is also in active negotiation with Russia to obtain her formal promise of neutrality.

American Protection to Prussians in Paris.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Minister Washburne telegraphed to Secretary Fish to-day he had just returned to Paris. The Secretary telegraphed to him, at the request of the North German Government, asking the consent of the French Government to permit our legation to extend to subjects of the former the same degrees of personal protection in France as was extended to French subjects in Mexico by our legation in that Republic, the request at that time coming from Baron Mousier, Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is regarded as somewhat singular that this request of North Germany was made on the same day of the same month, July 19th, as the request of the French to our government in 1867.

SPAIN.

DEMONSTRATION OF WORKINGMEN.

MADRID, July 19.—The workingmen made a demonstration yesterday. They marched through the streets bearing banners, on which was written "The people are dying of hunger." In front of the Ministry of the Interior and other public departments they halted and demanded employment. Their conduct was orderly, and the manifestation ended without disturbance.

Don Carlos, the Spanish agitator, is in Paris.

ROME.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

ROME 18, via Paris 19.—The Council held a public session to-day, at which five hundred and thirty-eight fathers were present. The *Schema De Ecclesia Christi* was adopted by 536 to 2, and was approved as a Constitution of the Church by the Pope, who pronounced a short allocution.

RUSSIA.

FAVORABLE REPORTS OF CROPS.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—Advices from the agricultural districts of Northern and Central Russia represent the crops looking well and promise a yield above the average.

MARINE NEWS.

HAMBURG, July 19.—The steamship Allemania, from New York, via Plymouth, arrived yesterday afternoon.

The Cambria left Havre on Saturday for New York.

PLYMOUTH, July 19.—The steamship New York, from the North German Lloyds, from New York, arrived here safely this morning. It is not yet decided whether she will attempt to reach Bremen.

The steamer Union, of the North German Lloyds Line, is at Bremen and will not leave until further advices.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 19.—The North German steamer Main, from New York for Bremen, arrived safely this forenoon.

QUEENSTOWN, July 19.—The steamers Alepo and City of Brooklyn arrived from New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 19.—5 P. M.—Consols 89¾; American securities are flat and unchanged; bonds '67s, 81; '65s, old 81; '67s, 81; 10-40s, 79. Stocks flat; Erie, 15; Illinois, 104; Great Western, 39.

PARIS, July 19.—Bourse: rentes opened at 69.90 and closed at 69.95, and a shade firmer.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—5 P. M.—Cotton entirely nominal and too irregular to quote; sales 5,000 bales all to the trade, none for speculation or export; more failures announced. Wheat 10d@11s 3d for red winter, 12s@12s 3d for California and 10s 8d for red. Western Flour 26s@27s 6d. Corn 31s 3d.

LONDON, July 19.—5 P. M.—The panic which commenced in the markets here and at Liverpool yesterday continued to-day, and increased by a rumor, to which some credit is given, that there is an understanding between France and Austria. Linseed Cakes firm. Tallow easier at 46s. Caicutta Linseed firm. Turpentine firm.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 19, 1870.

SHIP NEWS.

The steamships France, from Liverpool, West

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1870.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 123¼.

IT only cost $50,000 to show Red Cloud and his party the National elephant at Washington.

THUS far this has been in all parts of the country one of the hottest seasons ever experienced. Have the spots on the sun anything to do with the increase of heat furnished?

THE GAZETTE never has claimed to be the embodiment of any party, whose principles it may have seen fit to advocate. It has never, under any proprietorship or management, claimed to be, or "run" a party. It has never been arbitrary in its demands, nor claimed to dictate who should be candidates for office. But it has never failed, when occasion required, to express its preference for such candidates as were in its opinion most competent. If the people differed with it in opinion, it bowed submissively to their will.

DURING the past two decades of years the United States has drawn from Germany two millions of people. These have made most excellent citizens and soldiers. The French don't come this way in any great numbers. It seems that if they can't live well in France they end their exertions by suicide. This individual eccentricity enters into the natural character of the people, and Napoleon takes advantage of it. If his people are restless and discontented, he has recourse to military movements and starts the whole nation out to slay and be slain in return, and after they have had enough of the sport they can be relied upon to conduct themselves properly for a term of years following, and to live happy in France.

PRIVATEERING, which would be our "main holt" in case of a war with any great European power, cannot be adopted by either France or Prussia, who are bound by the treaty of Paris, 1856, which was ratified by England, Russia, Prussia, Turkey, France, Austria and Sardinia, the United States refusing to give up her privilege to prey upon the seas in time of war with juvenile war vessels. The four points of that treaty are:

1. Privateering is, and remains abolished.
2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.
3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.
4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESS of the XXIst Congressional District, composed of Westmoreland, Indiana and Fayette counties, met yesterday at the Merchants' Hotel, this city, to nominate a candidate to succeed Hon. John Covode in Congress. The names of Hon. G. W. K. Minor, of Fayette, James A. Logan, of Westmoreland, and A. W. Taylor, of Indiana, were presented. The conferees of each county clung tenaciously to their candidate through eight ballots, till a letter of withdrawal from the field was presented by Mr. Logan, whereupon the Westmoreland conferees united on Mr. Taylor, who was nominated on the ninth ballot. The Fayette delegates cheerfully acquiesced and the nomination was made unanimous. Harmony and good feeling prevailed at the meeting.

Mr. Taylor is a lawyer of ability and attainments, occupying high place in the profession. He is popular as a man, and as a Republican has a bright record. He will make a good fight, and undoubtedly secure election over Mr. H. D. Foster, his Democratic competitor for office.

THE WAR NEWS THIS morning is by no means uninteresting. It seems that a rupture between France and England is imminent, as Napoleon, having his war spirit up, seems to care little whether he fights Prussia alone or the world combined. The unanimous condemnation of his course by the press of Great Britain, and the deep sympathy manifested for the cause of King William, stings the crafty Emperor, and he will lose no opportunity to insult the government of Victoria. It is a desperate game he is playing, but the stakes are large. Either Napoleon's power is at an end, or he rises out of the war he has brought about, the greatest sovereign of Europe. The moral sentiment of the world is against him. He knows and feels it and is desperate, and will hazard all that he is or expects to be on the issue. The troops under his command are loyal and they are encouraged to deeds of daring and bravery by the offer of booty in the shape of an equitable division of the territory they conquer. Prussia yet sustains her composure. King William washes his hands of the war and throws the responsibility on France, and yet prepares to meet the foe, having the utmost confidence in the bravery and discipline of his troops. No meeting of forces has yet taken place, although a battle cannot long be postponed, as both French and Prussians are under marching orders. There can be little dependence placed on the dispatches relating to the disposition of other powers towards the combatants. All is rumor shaped into dispatches purporting to reflect the actual situation. We must await actual developments and declarations before we can array any of the other powers on the one side or the other.

BE CAREFUL.

In and throughout the excessively hot season we are now *enjoying*, it is the honest duty of every individual to take more than ordinary care of his health and to guard carefully that of his family. Disease, perhaps, is no more to be guarded against in Summer than at any other time, but at no other season of the year does it find the body so powerless to withstand its ravages or so likely to fall an easy victim. Heat is exhausting. It weakens the physical strength and leaves the body subject to the conquest of any ailment which in ordinary temperature would be regarded as trifling in character and which could be resisted and fought off without much selfwill or struggle. The season thus far has been especially marked by a frequency of deaths, and as we have only entered into the warm weather many more cases of like character will be reported before the close of the season, unless each individual constitutes himself a sanitary agent to look after his own and his neighbors' health. Cleanliness, temperance in eating and drinking, avoidance of long exposure to the sun's heat and of a sudden cooling off of the blood by bathing or sitting in a strong draft of air, and strict regularity in habits are the best preventives of disease in warm weather. One great cause for sickness these hot days is found in unwholesome diet. The poor especially suffer from this. The laborer who works hard needs fresh and substantial food to render him fit to withstand the hardship, and yet his table is generally supplied with the decayed truck sold cheap at the garden stands in the market. His beef, too, is bought cheap and is rancid before served to him. With such poisons in his body it is not to be wondered that he falls an easy prey to sunstroke and complaints peculiar to the heated term. Discretion, care, prudence and caution in diet and habits, and temperance and cleanliness in all things, are therefore strongly advised, and those who would preserve health and life itself while the mercury is up among the nineties, should heed the warning.

THE LOCAL WAR FEELING.

The sympathy of this community is nearly unanimous with the Prussian army. Those who are not any more interested by ties, connections or recollections in the one country above the other, look upon Napoleon's agressive movement as a piece of unwarrantable folly, exhibiting an inexcusable thirst for blood and conquest which should be frowned upon by all interested in the peace and welfare of mankind. The Germans, true and loyal to their adopted country, have yet lingering feelings of love for the father land, and their prayers go out for the success of the Prussian army. But they propose to be practical in their sympathies and have on hand a national project to raise one million dollars as a Sanitary Fund for sick and wounded Prussian soldiers. Allegheny county is expected to contribute her share, and from the high spirit existing among our German citizens we believe that they will not be slow in discharging that act of devotion towards the old Fatherland.

The following stirring appeal from Dr. A. Meinertzhagen, editor of the *Freiheit's Friend*, appeared in that journal yesterday:

"The present fearful crisis which threatens the national existence of our beloved Fatherland has thrilled every German heart to the core. Here, also, in the United States, Germans from all sections are already bestirring themselves to express their sympathy with the German brethren across the ocean. Nor will we, German friends, remain with our hands lying idly in our laps, when our brothers yonder are marching out to the awful death struggle. A bold, selfish robber threatens our glorious Germany. His grasping and blood-stained hand reaches out after the pearl of German lands, to add it to his traitorously-won crown. Already all German men stand under arms to repulse the French usurper. But heavy, heavy sacrifices must await our brethren! Streams of the noblest blood will flow and the tears of widows and orphans will evince the agony of the families in the German home. As in most all of the larger cities of the Union, so will we here also meet together to give inspiriting and public evidence of our patriotic sympathy with the great and holy cause of the German people. As in Germany, South and North, all parties, however different and divided they may have been now join hands in a holy alliance to live and die for the dear Fatherland, so also will we all, who bear the German name unite ourselves and show that the *German Fatherland* really extends as far,

"As far as the German tongue is heard."

DR. A. MEINERTZHAGEN.

THE GENERALS.

Much interest centers in the generals who are to command the forces in the Franco-Prussian war. Prominent among the French generals is Marie Edme Patrice Maurice McMahon, a descendant of an ancient Irish family of nobility. He was born in Autun in the department of Saone-et-Loire, France, in the year 1807. His father belonged to the French peerage. He received his education at the military school of St. Cyr, after leaving which he took a prominent part in the Algerian wars, and distinguished himself in the capture of the fortified city of Constantine. His name in connection with the Crimean war is familiar to all. He succeeded in taking the supposed impregnable Malakoff by storm, and by his skill and prowess put an end to the siege. He also played a prominent part in the Italian wars in 1859, and for his heroic achievements at Magenta was created a Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta, on the battle-field. According to the latest accounts he is to have command of the French army operating on the Rhine.

Count Palikao, who, it is said, is to have command of the troops operating against Spain, is known as the commander of the French troops in the war with China, in which he displayed a dash and skill which are so essential qualifications in a military leader. But the barbarities committed on the Chinese by the troops under his command, have stamped him as one of the most inhuman of generals.

Marshal Canrobert was born in Brittany, or Bretagne, an old province in the north west of France, in the year 1809. Although a student in the military Academy of St. Cyr, he enlisted as a private soldier, and was soon promoted to a sub-lieutenancy. In 1835 he went to Algeria, and for meritorious services at the storming of Constantine received the decoration of the legion of honor. In the *coup d'etat* in 1851 he had command of one of the divisions of the army of Paris. He distinguished himself in the Crimean war, and on his return to France Napoleon conferred on him the military medal of Crimea and raised him to the rank of Marshal of France. Queen Victoria bestowed upon him the Grand Cross of the Bath. In the present war he is to have command of the First Army Corps of France.

Marshal Bazaine was born in 1810, and received his education at the Polytechnic School at Paris. He was appointed commander of a brigade in the Crimean war, and for the ability and energy which he displayed in the bombardment of Sebastopol, was created governor of the town, and afterwards made commander of a division. When the French force of invasion was sent to Mexico he accompanied General Forey as a subordinate, and was subsequently made Commander in Chief. During his stay in Mexico, where he remained till the French forces evacuated that country, he was elevated to the rank of Marshal of France.

Marshal Le Boeuf has been Minister of War, and distinguished himself in that position by his supercilious bearing towards the opposition side of the Corps Legislatif.

General Le Brun played a prominent part in the Crimean and Italian wars, but is not so well known to fame as the other generals whom we have mentioned.

Marshal Forey was born in Paris in 1804. He was at the head of the French army for a short time at Sebastopol. He defeated the Austrians at Montebello in 1859. In 1862 he went to Mexico at the head of the army of France, but turned over the command to Bazaine in 1863. He will have command of the Fifth Corps of the army in the present war.

King William reserves to himself the chief command of the Prussian forces. Prince Frederick William, heir apparent to the throne, and son-in-law of Queen Victoria, of England, has already taken the field. This royal scion had command of the Second army, composed of the First, Fifth and Sixth army corps, in the war of 1866.

Prince Frederick Charles, nephew of the King, who commanded the First army in the German-Italian war, will also enter the field.

General Manteuffel, who also displayed much military genius and skill in that war, will have a command.

General Von Molkte, the Chief of the General Staff, and one of the greatest military strategists of the age, who signalized himself by the planning of the campaign of 1866, will no doubt direct all the strategic movements of the Prussian army.

Each of the contending armies, it will be seen, will have Generals of distinction and experience at their head, and as the implements of war which will be used are of the most destructive nature, if not arrested by the power of diplomacy, the Franco-Prussian conflict of 1870 promises to be one of the most bloody of any age.

LIFE IN UTAH.

The National Publishing Company have just issued a work from the pen of J. H. Beadle, editor of the Salt Lake *Reporter*, on "Life in Utah, or, the Mysteries and Crimes of Mormonism," which contains a full and authentic history of the rise and progress of that polygamous system, and a frightful expose of its crimes and mysteries.

There are few who are not familiar with the general outline of Mormon history, and the secret rites and ceremonies of the Latter-Day Saints. But the work before us goes into details, and furnishes a minute description of the polygamous and incestuous abominations, horrid crimes and cold blooded murders committed in Mormondom, which fill the reader with horror and disgust. It is almost incredible that such a system of iniquity could be tolerated in a country enjoying, in such a high degree, the repressive influences of Christianity. It is to be deeply regretted that the bill for the abolition of polygamy in Utah, which has been before Congress for some time, has not been passed.

That polygamy has existed in different nations of the world at different times no one can question. But its existence is no argument in favor of its legality. If the Creator had intended that the human race should live in a state of polygamy, it is reasonably to be supposed that he would have given Adam several wives instead of one. But marriage, according to its primitive institution, is to be between one man and one woman, as evidenced by the fact that there was but one original couple. This law of the institution was adhered to by Noah and his sons even in that corrupt and degenerate age in which they lived, notwithstanding Cain had introduced previously a state of polygamy. The great founder of the Christian religion taught that monogamy only under the Divine law is legitimate. Hence he said the *twain* shall be one flesh. It would not be fair to argue that because polygamy is practised in Utah, that therefore it is not only legitimate, but in perfect accordance with the laws of the United States.

It would be exceedingly difficult to prove that polygamy was sanctioned by the Mosaic law, although it was practised by patriarchs, both before and after its promulgation.

However specious the arguments advanced by the Mormons in its favor, they will fail to convince those who have carefully studied the constitution of nature. A mother may love a dozen of children equally well, but the cases in which a woman is satisfied with a fraction—however large—of the affection of a husband, are extremely few. That it is impossible for a man to love half a dozen of wives "equally well" all will admit, but that he may be "indifferent" to them all is beyond dispute. Where there is a plurality of wives there must be, as all history and experience teach, strifes and jealousies among them.

The argument that polygamy multiplies the population will not stand the test of analysis. "The question is not, whether one man will have more children by five, or more wives than one; but whether these five wives would not bear the same or a greater number of children to five separate husbands." Monogamists have frequently had larger families than those who took to themselves a plurality of wives. Jacob had two wives and two concubines, and Solomon had his wives and concubines by the thousand, but many a man, with only one wife has had a larger family than either of them, so far as it is apparent on the record.

If the testimony of Brigham Young is to be believed, polygamy does not secure unalloyed happiness either to the husband or his wives. The author of the work before us once heard him preach a sermon in which he made use of the following language: "The women are every day complaining of what they have to suffer in plurality. If it's any harder on them than it is on the men, God help them. Many of them think a man in plurality has nothing to do but listen to their troubles, and run at their beck and call. I believe I have wives that would see me damned rather than not get every little furbelow they want."

But the more revolting phases in "Mormon polygamy" are those in which it encourages the "grossest forms" of incestuous intercourse, or intermarriage between those who are within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity and affinity. Sometimes sons marry their mothers and one or more of their daughters, a thing which is considered "meritorious!" But the details are too revolting to follow farther. How long shall such a state of things be tolerated in this Christian country? What are Christian Associations, Evangelical Alliances and Ecumenical Councils doing for its total abolition? Should not Congress have abolished the wicked and revolting system long ago?

The book is well written and is gotten up in that superior style for which the National Publishing Company is justly celebrated. It is imprinted with clear letter-press on snow white paper, and contains thirty-seven portraits and cuts. And as it reveals a state of things which is derogatory to the Christian character of the country, it is to be hoped that it will have a wide circulation, that people of this land may learn something of the details of a system, which, if not broken up, must cover it with everlasting shame. The Publishing Company have offices at 26 South Seventh street, Philadelphia; and also in Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Cincinnati and Atlanta, Ga. The work will be sold by subscription only. Agents are wanted to canvass for subscribers.

Petroleum.

The Producers' Association reports 92,388 barrels of oil on hand at the wells, and 418,516 delivered during June. The production for June was 411,949 barrels, an increase of 2,380 over May. The average daily production was 13,731, an increase of 519 barrels. 363 wells are being drilled; 138 were commenced during the month. 177 were completed, 86 abandoned and 15 resumed. The number of barrels stored in iron tanks is 239,575, and the capacity of the iron tankage now empty is 1,087,872 barrels.

DAVID NEWSOM gives, in the St. Louis *Democrat*, an account of the ascent of Mt. Hood, one of the highest, if not the highest mountain in North America. The ascent of this volcano does not seem to have been very difficult. The summit of the mountain is a crater three miles across, filled with cinders, rocks and snow. Through this debris smoke, steam and gases issue, and many of the rocks are hot to the touch. The southern side of this crater is broken away, but on the other sides they extend up to a height of 2,000 feet. On the southwestern extremity of this wall is the main opening of the crater, from which rises a constant column of steam and smoke. The boiling point of a thermometer at the summit was 180 degrees, which would indicate a height of 17,640 feet.

MAJOR GEN. JAMES S. NEGLEY.

[Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16th, 1860.

EDITORS PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.—Now that Congress has adjourned, and the members of that honorable body are about returning to their homes, it is only just that their constituents should know something of their course whilst here in the halls of legislation, and for that reason I address you this communication.

Could all the members of Congress return to their constituency with the same clear record as that which Gen. James S. Negley carries with him, they would indeed be deserving of the welcome plaudit on reaching home. "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

General Negley has endeared himself to the workingmen of Washington city, by boldly proclaiming himself their friend, and throwing his influence in their behalf. The printers especially are indebted to him for the services he rendered them during the last session of Congress. When their rights as workingmen were assailed by a government official high in authority, who attempted to hold over them the rod of tyranny, General Negley was the first to fly to the rescue, and immediately introduced a bill into the House of Representatives, having for its object the removal of that tyrannical functionary which passed almost unanimously, and would also have passed the Senate had Congress not adjourned before it could be reached. In every particular where the interests of the working class needed a friend it was found in the person of your Representative. I know that I am not exagerating when I say he was looked upon as the only reliable standby among all the friends of the workingmen; and the printer, mechanic and all interested in the laboring classes, congratulate the workingmen of Pittsburgh upon the happy selection they made when they sent General Negley to represent them in the Congress of the United States; and all look with anxious eyes for his re-election the coming fall, and will, from this standpoint, do all we can to contribute toward effecting that result.

All the Pennsylvanians in the city look upon Gen. Negley as their *beau ideal* of a man; and are always glad to shake him by the hand and enjoy the benefit of his company, for he is certainly one of the most atttractive men in his social intercourse with others that your correspondent has ever met.

As a Congressman he was always at his post, and never vacated his seat except on urgent business, all the time keeping a watchful eye to the interests of his constituents, and endeavoring to serve them with a clear, honest conscience. His single aim seemed to be honesty of purpose in everything he did, and would touch nothing that wore upon its face the least semblance of defilement. Such a man is General James S. Negley, and he should be the pride of his constituency.

MORE ANON.

"Ems."

"What do you know about 'Ems' that figures so much in the cable telegrams and the European war?" This is one of the questions growing out of the French Prussian quarrel. The town of Ems, long celebrated as a watering place, is six miles from Coblentz, in the duchy of Nassau, and is built on both sides of the little river Lahn. Slate hills rise almost perpendicularly behind it, covered with vines, trees and other vegetable products. Beautiful promenades are formed along the line of the Lahn, and the environs are attractive, especially on the road to Nassau, about five miles from Ems. The view from the highest point of the Morshutte is very picturesque. Coins and other remains of antiquity have been found at Ems, rendering it probable that it was known to the Romans, who had a great liking for the thermal springs, around which they formed military settlements, and afterwards cities. It is supposed that the baths of Ems were designated by Pliny. Their use in modern times dates as far back as 1355. It was to enjoy the "waters" of this place that the King of Prussia went there last month, and he was there when the existing difficulties began.

The waters of Ems are clear, colorless, and transparent as crystal, of a mild taste, alkaline odor, and they are unctuous to the touch. Notwithstanding differences in temperature, the different springs, probably thirty in number, which rise on each side, and even from the bed of the river, are supposed to have one common origin, as they have the same physical properties and chemical composition. Their temperature ranges from 80 deg. F. to 120 deg. F., and they hold in solution chiefly carbonic acid, bicarbonates of soda, lime and magnesia, chloride of sodium (common salt), and in minute quantities, bicarbonate of iron and sulphates of potash and soda.

The baths are distributed in five establishments, which contain cabinets filled with all the needful appliances for bathing at any desired temperature. It is sufficient to say, without entering into details, that the diseases, for the cure or relief of which the use of the waters at Ems, both by drinking and bathing, is found most beneficial, are chronic catarrhal effections. Some writers speak with great confidence of their remedial value in incipient pulmonary tubercle or consumption, while others, more sanguine, or satisfied with less evidence, that these waters will cure cases of the advanced stages of this disease. The "waters" of Ems, however, judging from the recent belligerent interview between Count Benedetti and the King of Prussia while taking their drinks, do not seem to improve the diplomatic temper or conduce to a peaceable disposition among sovereigns and their ambassadors.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Mr. Motley's Resignation and its Cause.

[From a Washington Dispatch.]

It has transpired that the dissatisfaction of the President and Secretary Fish with Mr. Motley, arose before he left here. He held a different position on the question of the Alabama claims to that which the Administration had adopted, and endeavored to dictate his own instructions, but did not succeed. No sooner had he landed in England than he accepted an invitation to a public dinner, and took occasion to ventilate his own views, which were not in harmony with his instructions, and for this act he at once received a reprimand from Secretary Fish. The question of his immediate removal was then considered, and he was allowed to remain, the President thinking he would do better hereafter, and not liking to put upon him what would be considered by the world as a disgrace.

Since that time he has not in good faith sustained what he knew was the desire of the Administration, and has in private talked entirely different from what his instructions taught him. The main difference between Mr. Motley and the Administration being that the former denies the right of England to recognize the Confederacy as belligerents, and would rest his case on that issue, while the latter put the question of damages upon the failure of England to act in good faith toward a nation with whom she was at peace after that act. The removal of Mr. Motley was finally concluded upon last November, and it has been since then merely a question of time, as Mr. Motley himself has been aware.

He has finally forwarded his resignation, and it will probably be received here in a few days.

Fire at Osceola---Immense Destruction of Property in Clearfield County.

About nine o'clock last Saturday night flames were discovered issuing from the large saw mill at Osceola, Clearfield county, belonging to the Mushannon Land and Lumber Company, H. H. Shillingford, Esq., of Philadelphia, President. It was but a few moments until the whole building was enveloped in the devouring element, and although the citizens of the town and vicinity were promptly on the ground all their efforts to prevent its communicating to the vast piles of sawed lumber that occupied every available space of their extended yards, proved futile.

Three dwelling houses belonging to the company shared the fate of their splendid mill. Three truck cars, loaded with lumber, and belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, were also consumed, together with the warehouse and a large portion of the trestle work on the Beaver Branch Railroad.

The fire originated in the oil room by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in the hands of a watchman by the name of Philip Rodgers. He has not been seen or heard of since the fire, and the supposition is that he is buried in the ruins. The loss is estimated at $175,000, distributed thus: Mushannon Land and Lumber Company, $100,000; James P. Hale, $25,000; A. B. Long & Sons, $15,000; J. M. Ellis & Son, $15,000; Ed. Perks, $15,000; M. Kephart, $150; Wells & Heims, $200; Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $4,000.—*Altoona Sun.*

A DINNER AND A KISS.

"I have brought you dinner, father,
The blacksmith's daughter said,
As she took from her arm the kettle,
And lifted its shining lid.
"There is not any pie or pudding,
So I will give you this,
And upon his toil-worn forehead
She left the childish kiss.

The blacksmith took off his apron,
And dined in happy mood,
Wondering much at the savor
Hid in his humble food;
While all about him were visions
Full of prophetic bliss,
But he never thought of magic
In his little daughter's kiss.

While she, with her kettle swinging,
Merrily trudged her way,
Stopping at sight of a squirrel,
Chirping some wild bird's lay,
And thought how many a shadow
Of life and fate we should miss
If angels our frugal dinners
Were seasoned with a kiss.

LOOK AT THIS LIST OF HAIR PREPARATIONS!

Ring's Ambrosia, Sterling's Ambrosia, Ayer's Hair Vigor, Burnett's Hair Renewer, Upham's Curling Fluid, Barry's Trycophurus, Thibbets's, Allen's, Woods', Circasian, Spalding's and Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Renewer, Bosnell's, Colorific, Upham's, Mathew's, Bachelor's, Christodoro's, Upham's and Kromer's Hair Dyes.

Persons wishing any of the above can rely on getting the genuine article, at the lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Streets.

BE ON YOUR GUARD

The unexampled success which for twenty years has accompanied the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters provokes the envy of ignorant nostrum-mongers in all parts of the country, and the counterfeiting business having been measurably played out in consequence of the numerous suits instituted against the offenders, a new system of tactics has been adopted. In the South and West especially, a legion of "Bitters," prepared from worthless materials and bearing a variety of names, have been got up by irresponsible adventurers with the hope of substituting them to some extent for the Standard Tonic of the age. In some cases country druggists are the concoctors and proprietors of these unscientific compounds, which are warmly recommended by the vendors, who endeavor to palm them off upon the credulous in lieu of the great specific which has never yet had a successful competitor, either among proprietary preparations or the medicines prescribed in private practice. This notice is intended to put the publicon their guard against persuasions of parties engaged in the attempt to substitute mere rubbish for the most efficient stomachic and alterative at present known. At this season of the year, when debility and complaints arising from a lack of vital energy so generally prevail, it is of the greatest consequence that no tricks should be played with depressed and enfeebled systems. Ask, therefore, for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great vegetable invigorant and alterative, and reject, with deserved contempt, the worse than useless medleys offered in its place. It is as important to the public as to the proprietors of the famous restorative, that this advice should be heeded.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE.
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range.
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

A Good Set of
BLANK BOOKS
For $6.50,
Made of good white paper, paged and indexed, bound in strong sheep leather, and consisting of
One Ten Quire Ledger,
One Ten Quire Day Book,
One Six Quire Cash Book,
Making in all TWENTY-SIX QUIRES for only $6.50. The books will be sold separate to accommodate those who have partial sets in use.
J. L. READ & SON,
Booksellers and Stationers,
No. 102 FOURTH AVENUE,
jul PITTSBURGH.

C. D. ARNSTHAL..... L. G. ARNSTHAL
ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,
72 SMITHFIELD STREET Pittsburgh.
my17-65

JOSEPH R. HUNTER,
Merchandize Broker,
250 LIBERTY STREET,
(Academy of Music Building.)
je23:y66 PITTSBURGH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
GOOD BARGAINS IN NEW AND
Desirable Dry Goods.
BLACK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
AT
Very Low Prices!
DRESS GOODS.
Plain and Plaid Japanese Silks,
Chone, Mixed and Plaid Japanese Poplins,
Lawns, Herzanies, Grenadines,
Brown and Drab Dress Linens, very cheap.
White Goods.
Striped and Figured Piques,
Plain and Plaid Nainsooks and Jaconets,
Plain and Spotted Swiss,
Light Percales and Chintzes, at popular prices.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
CASSIMERES,
Cottonades and Linen Drills.
Shetland Shawls,
LACE SHAWLS,
Light Summer Shawls,
At Attractive Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Received this Day:
Traveling Satchels,
Col'd and Black Satins,
Black Gro Grain Sash Ribbons,
Colored Sash Ribbons,
Gauze Merino Undershirts,
Large Palm Fans,
Silk and Linen Fans.
HATS, FLOWERS,
AND
Millinery Goods,
AT LESS THAN COST.
NEW GOODS
Received Every Day.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
jul8
Special Bargains
IN
PARASOLS.
Spring & Summer Goods
REGARDLESS OF COST,
AT
Morganstern & Co's,
LATE
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
jul12
CLOSING OUT
Summer
DRY GOODS.
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
21 Fifth Avenue,
OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR
Thin Dress Goods,
Lawns,
Chintzes,
Hernanis,
VERY CHEAP.
jul9
On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
1327 and 1329 SPRUCE STREET, Philadelphia, Pa. English and French, for young Ladies and Misses. Boarding and Day Pupils. will reopen on MONDAY, September 21. French is the language of the family and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
je28:s17-TTHS MADAM DE HERNILLY, Principal.

NOTICE.—Any information of JOSEPH COPELAND who, about 25 years ago, emigrated from the County Down, Ireland, to the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa., or of WM. COPELAND, brother of said Joseph Copeland, then living near Pittsburgh, Pa., will confer a favor by addressing LOUIS KING, this office. jul6:s26

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
A GOOD STOCK OF
Sash and Bow Ribbons,
Hats, Bonnets,
AND
SUNDOWNS,
At Prices as Low as Can be Found Anywhere.
At 12½c., Ladies' and Misses' Hats.
At 75c., full sized Lama Shawls.
At $1.00, Silk Parasols, worth $1.75.
At 6¼c., Fast Colored Calicos.
At 8¼c., Light and Dark Calicos.
At 10c., all the Best Makes of Calicos.
At $1.00 for 9 yards Chintz Calicos.
At 12½c, 4-4 Bleached Muslin, a superior article.
At 12½c., Fast Colored Lawns.
At 12½c., Printed Challis and Alpacas.
At 25c., Double Width Chene Mohairs, a bargain.
Gloves and Hosiery.
Green and Blue Kid Gloves.
Black and Colored Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hose.
Men and Boys' Half Hose.
LADIES' AND GENTS'
Summer Underwear.
Collars, Cuffs and Neckties,
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs,
Hoop Skirts and Skeleton Corsets,
Ladies' and Children's Aprons and Suits,
Hair Switches and Chignons,
Jet Jewelry, Pocket Books, Satchels, &c.,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
J. Schoonmaker & Son,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY.
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street,
ALLEGHENY.
We call attention to the guarantee printed on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.
GUARANTEED to be a purer carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.
BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
m14-w3d

JOHN Q. WORKMAN..... H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., manufacturers and Dealers in
Carriages, Buggies,
SPRING & BUCK WAGONS.
42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.
Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
Second-hand style of work constantly on hand.
SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVIN'S PATENT WHEELS, and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.
H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS,
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & CO.,
JEWELERS,
93 Market street, Pittsburgh.
(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)
Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry; also Silver Pieces and Silver Plated Ware of new designs, suitable for wedding gifts.
Watches of all the American makers in gold and silver cases. Both Key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finer grades of the Swiss Watch, including Jurgensen, Jacot, Perregaux, and others.
We call particular attention to our facilities for repairing and regulating fine Watches. To that branch of our business we give special care.
Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.
my16:w2d

"HILL & ADAM'S SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
my7:w6l

GRAND RE-OPENING
NEW GOODS.
Shoes, Boots and Gaiters,
AT
HENRY PAULUS',
No. 124 OHIO AVENUE, ALLEGHENY CITY.
The undersigned has again taken possession of his old place, and stocked with a rich assortment of BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.
Goods as well as prices will give satisfaction. Former patrons and the public are invited to visit.
je2:xsl HENRY PAULUS.

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of HEAVY MEDIUM and LIGHT
ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA
Sheeting and Batting.
Bakery, Confectionery, AND ICE CREAM.
The undersigned has established the above business in the very convenient location, No. 287 WESTERN AVENUE, Allegheny, one-half block from the Park, where he is prepared to supply all orders in his line. His saloon is handsomely fitted up for the consumers of ice cream, who will find it very convenient to the Park. Satisfaction warranted in goods, attendance and prices. The public patronage is solicited.
WM. A. RHODES.
my27:x59

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN.—WILLISTON SEMINARY having received from its founder, Hon. S. Williston, an endowment of $250,000 offers the very best advantages to students desiring a thorough preparation for Business or for admission to a Classical College. Board at cost, and Tuition free to the indigent. For catalogue address the Principal, MARSHALL HENSHAW, East Hampton, Mass.
jy18-d4Y

HENDERSON, J. & BROTHERS, 966 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs, Paint and Patent Medicines. jul5:26

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
LOAN
of the
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad
is completed and running from RICHMOND, VA., to the celebrated WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in West Virginia, 227 miles. It is being rapidly extended to the Ohio river, 200 miles further making in all 427 miles.
In its progress Westward, it penetrates and opens up to market the WONDERFUL COAL DEPOSITS OF THE KANAWHA REGION IN WEST VIRGINIA. And thus brings the superior and abundant Coals of that section into communication with the IRON ORES OF VIRGINIA AND OHIO, and the WESTERN, SOUTH WESTERN AND EASTERN MARKETS.
When completed it will connect the SUPERIOR HARBOR FACILITIES OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY with reliable navigation on the Ohio river, and thus with the ENTIRE SYSTEM OF RAILROAD AND WATER TRANSPORTATION OF THE GREAT WEST AND SOUTHWEST.
It will make a SHORT, EASY, CHEAP and FAVORABLE ROUTE from the WEST to the SEA and will command a LARGE SHARE OF THE ENORMOUS FREIGHTS seeking transportation to the coast.
It will thus become one of the most IMPORTANT AND PROFITABLE EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES OF RAILROAD in the country, and command a trade of immense value.
The completed portion of the Road is doing a PROFITABLE AND INCREASING BUSINESS, and is fully equal in value to the whole amount of the mortgage upon the entire Line—$15,000,000.
The loan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, being a FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE LINE, PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENTS, WORTH WHEN COMPLETED AT LEAST $30,000,000, is therefore one of the most substantial, conservative and reliable Railroad Loans ever offered in the market, and is peculiarly adapted to the wants of
Investors and Capitalists.
Who desire to make their investments with the most satisfactory assurance of POSITIVE AND

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,
AND
COUPONS
Bought at Highest Price.
PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER.
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.
may6

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
☞ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 19, 1870.

The financial centre to-day is rather quiet and gold declined from 122¾ to 120¼, when telegrams were received announcing the active preparations of France for an early campaign, which sent the price up to 121¼. Later in the day there was greater excitement, and at the close the activity was equal to any previously witnessed. A private cable telegram from London reported a panic on the London Stock Exchange, with 5-20 bonds down to 88, the lowest point yet made in the present war. The excitement of this news was a signal for a general rush to buy gold and under enormous purchases the market was run up to 123¾, the highest point yet reached on the present movement. The room during this advance was a scene of most frantic excitement and the mania to buy gold was greater than that previously witnessed in the Gold Rooms in Europe. Numerous rumors were afloat on the street to-day to the effect that the treasury would to-morrow sell more than 1,000,000 in gold and buy an increased amount of bonds on Thursday next. The rumors could not be traced to any reliable authority. Shipments of specie to-morrow are variously estimated at three to four millions. Money market active to-day afternoon, at six per cent. on Government and Stock collaterals. The reason for this increased activity may be found in the present bull movement in the gold room. The short interest there has been largely closed up, and consequently the loaning market for gold in the future will be quite limited to-day. Rates paid for currency gold were seven, six, five and three per cent. per annum and 1-32 per diem. The stock market is as active and excited at the close of the day, with the latest transactions at 123¾. The gross clearances were $ differences from the quotations were: Sixes 81 12¾@12¾; do. '62, 108¾@109; do. 64, 108¾@109; do. 65, 108¾@109; do. new, 107¾@108; Tennessees, 106¾@106¾; Currencies, 111@112.

State bonds unsettled by the war news, closing dull and lower: Missouris, 90@91; old Tennessees, 83¾@85; new do, 60@; old Virginias, 68@67; new, 66@66; South Carolinas, 69¾@70¾; new, 69@70; old Louisianas, 71; new 90; Georgia 6s, 84; do 7s, 92¾.

Sterling Exchange dull and nominal at 10¾ @10¾ for three days and 9¾@10¾ for sixty days.

Stocks opened active, but became heavy and at the close there was a pressure to sell. The principal dealings this afternoon were in Lake Shore and Rock Island. The activity in money and the unfavorable news from Europe had a tendency to depress matters generally in the Stock Exchange.

5 P. M.—Cumberland, 40; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾; Quicksilver, 5; Mariposa, 6; preferred, 12¾; Adams Express, 67¾; Wells, Fargo, 104; American, 44; United States, 45; Pacific, 90¾; New York Central and Hudson, 96¾; scrip, 96; Erie, ; Hartford, 90¾; Erie, 34; Reading, 93¾; Michigan Central, 114; Lake Shore, 93¾; Illinois, 136; Northwestern, 84¾; Rock Island, 103¾; Fort Wayne, 94; New Jersey Central, 101¾; St. Paul, 61; do preferred, 92; Wabash, 50¾; Fort Wayne, 94; Chicago & Alton, 116; do preferred, 116; Ohio & Mississippi, 34; St. Joseph, 91; Pacific R. R. steady; Union, 23¾; first mortgage bonds, 82¾; Central, 84.

Sub-Treasury balance: Gold, $71,641,712; currency, $11,486,509. Coupons at Boston to-day: Calumet, 25; Franklin, 9; Franklin, 3; Minnesota, 8; Quincy, 20¾.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 18, 1870.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. H. Mertz:

Gold	123	Merchants U. Ex.	
Silver		N. Y. Central	94¼
1881 Bonds	112	Reading	95¾
5-20 Bonds 1862	109	Ft. W. & C.	94¾
5-20 Bonds 1864	109	Ohio & Miss.	33¾
5-20 Bonds 1865	109	Mich. Southern	93¾
Consols 1865	108	Cleveland & P	
5-20 Bonds 1867	108	C. R. I. & P.	108
5-20 Bonds 1868	108	Chicago & N. W.	83
10-40	106	C. & N. W. Pref.	85½
Adams Express	67	Erie	

	Large.	Small.
London Exchange per pound	6.15	6.25
Paris Exchange per Franc	25	26
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	95	96
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	92	94
Central Pacific R. R. Bonds		
Union P. R. R. Bonds		

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co.:

Gold	23¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1862	88¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	12¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	88¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	9¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	88¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	9¾	C. P. R. R.	95¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	9¾	C. P. R. R.	92¾
U. S. 10-40	6¾	Cy. Pacifics	11¾

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 19, 1870.

While there is in reality no improvement in the general tone of the oil market, the feeling did not seem to be so panicky to-day, and at times it seemed to be stronger, with offers to buy, indicating that somebody was not afraid to invest at present quotations. The telegrams from Europe are scanned with great scrutiny by the oil men, which is not to be wondered at, when we take into consideration the fact that upon the movements there depend mainly the welfare of the oil trade here, and as might be expected, operators are all hoping for an early termination of the foreign troubles. In the present condition of affairs, business is almost completely prostrated, and so long as it continues there is no chance for an improvement. With all our leading foreign markets blockaded, and our export trade paralized, there is no chance for better prices, as the supply, it is generally conceded, is entirely too large for the home demand and until the war troubles are over, there is no hope of any improvement in the export trade.

CRUDE.

The market opened dull and weak, and subsequently gathered a little strength, but closed quiet. Seller this month may be fairly quoted at 16; seller August at 16¾; and September at 16¾. Beyond these months there appears to be nothing doing.

REFINED.

Opened weak, grew firmer as the day advanced and closed strong, comparatively speaking. July, in the evening, was quoted at 25, against 24¾ last evening, and August was also quoted at 25.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

J Wilkins 140, on account Phila & B Pet Co; E L Goodwin 74, on account J B Barbour, Fairview Oil Works 588, on account A S Goldrich; F A Bates 228, on account C D Angell; Excelsior Oil Works 222 on account J B Barbour; A B Mills 74, on account W Bartle; Waring, King & Co 240, on account O C & A R R; Cosmos Oil Works 234, on account same; Brilliant Oil Works 1,066, on account Lockhart, F & Co; F A Bates 444, on account O C & A R R; Excelsior Oil Co 74, on account W Cotton.

Total ..... 3,434 bbls.

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.
MONDAY, July 18, 1870.

Lyons & Co. 451 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 201 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

B. W. Morgan 150 bbls. refined to Tack, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Montzheimer & Koehler, 206 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

J. M. Ritter, 266 bbls ref oil to Logan Bro & Co. Phila.

J. C. Kirkpatrick, 106 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K & Co., Phila.

John Spear & Co. 95 bbls refined to Tack Bro., Phila.

Wormser, Myers & Co. 50 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 738 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

J. A. McKee, 250 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

Braun & Wagner 361 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bro. & Co., 393 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

P Weisenberger 306 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 3,451 bbls.

TUESDAY, July 19, 1870.

Lockhart, F & Co., 504 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, F & Co. 1 bbl benzine to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, F & Co., 1 bbl pitch to Warden, F & Co. Phila.

Braun & Wagner, 311 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Montzheimer, K. & Co., 300 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

J. C. Kirkpatrick 212 bbls. refined to Waring, K & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale 203 bbls. refined to Logan, Bros. & Co., Phila.

H. Koehler & Co., 143 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

McKelvy & Bro., 107 bbls refined to Logan Bros., & Co., Philadelphia.

Total bbls refined	1,780
Total bbls benzine	1
Total bbls pitch	1

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 19, 1870.

As might be expected the war news has started up speculation in Chicago again, and already some of the spots are reported as having gone up, and unless there is a reaction soon, of which there is not much prospect now, others will be obliged to follow suit. The Chicago *Tribune* of Monday says: There was a large attendance on 'Change to-day, and an excited set of markets in grain, owing to the war news, and its inevitable consequences in the money markets of the world. There was a large quantity of grain delivered this morning, on the maturing options of seller last half, and without the excitements of war the markets should have been weakened by these offerings, especially as the receipts were quite liberal. But the war news created a perfect furore among buyers. Numerous orders were sent in from the country to buy, without fixing a limit of price, and the local speculators were equally anxious to cover shorts, or buy for future. Some two or three of these gentlemen "laid down" under the pressure, but this far, no important failure has been announced.

APPLES—There is a steady demand and with only moderate arrivals, prices are well sustained, ranging from $8@$ per bbl.

ASHES—Unchanged; common soda ash, 4; refined, 4¾; Pearls 6@6¾; Pots 7¾.

BROOMS—Store prices; Fancy, $5.50; No. 1, $4.50; No. 2, $4; No. 3, $3.50; Common, $2.50@$3.

BRANS—Dull; $1.50@1.75 per bush.

BROOM CORN—Is dull, 12@13 cts.

BUTTER—There is rather more inquiry and the market is firmer, and strictly prime fresh butter is higher, 20@22. Shippers are only paying 16@18.

CARBON OIL—Continues very dull and drooping, in sympathy with the depression in the east, and it is difficult to quote correctly.

CORNMEAL—@$1 per bushel.

CHICKENS—Dull and plenty; spring chickens at 60@65c per pair; and full grown ones at 90@$1 per pair, as to size and condition.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged at 12@14c the outside figure for prime Ohio Goshen.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is almost bare and there is not much inquiry for it. We continue to quote nominally at 4¾@5¾ for apples; 6@8 for for quarter peaches and 7@8 for halves.

EGGS—Continue dull, the extreme hot weather having cut down the demand, and quotations cannot fairly be given above 20@22 cents.

FLOUR—Is strong and considerably excited, and prices have been still further advanced, and dealers generally seem to be impressed with the belief that the top has not been reached. We now quote good to choice standard Western Brands at $5.75@6.50 with a variance of from 50 to 75 cts per bbl within the past few days, and even at the advance, holders are not disposed to sell, and it is probable that the apprehensive that prices are likely to go still higher.

GRAIN—The grain market is considerably excited with active consumptive and speculative demand and prices have still further advanced. The mills are all hungry for wheat at our quotations of the past few days, and the stock in this market is very light and those who have it are very stiff. Sales of 2,000 bushels of No. 1 Red Winter at $1.30@1.35, and we heard it intimated that choice smooth red might bring $1.40. Oats, also, excited and very firm though as the demand cannot be temporarily supplied no sales were reported sales at 54@55, with but very few if any sellers, late in the day, below 55. The stock of oats in the hands of dealers do not expect the new crop on the market before the middle of August, and it is argued that in the meantime prices will be forced as wanted. Corn is scarce and with a speculative demand prices are higher, and fair to prime shelled may now be quoted at 90c. Rye, too, is tending upward with other grains; sale of 200 bush. at 92; and we heard of 96 having been offered and refused. The demand for all kinds of grain is mainly speculative, and it is this more than anything else that run prices up so rapidly.

GROCERIES—The fact that gold was a shade lower to-day, had a tendency to ease the grocery market somewhat, particularly sugars and coffees, and but for the fact that the fruit season is near at hand, it would not be unreasonable to expect a reaction in many lines. There may be a backward turn, anyhow, as the advance was almost too rapid to be healthy. Standard Sugar cured hams sold at 14c; old Rio coffee at 23½. Raw sugars 10@12, for common to choice. Rio coffee may be quoted at 20@23 for common to prime.

HEMP—Sales of undressed Kentucky Hemp at $167.

HAY—New crop is selling from country wagons at $16@18, and sold at $18@20.

HUSKS—Corn husks, 3@3½ cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl, and eastern at $1.75.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra is quoted at $1.30@1.35, the outside figure for well established Western brands.

PROVISIONS—Market continues strong with a good jobbing demand, particularly for sugar cured hams. Shoulders, 14; ribbed sides, 17; short rib, 17¾; clear, 18; breakfast bacon, 20; lard 17¾ in tcs. and 18¾@19 in kegs and tubs. Hams 24@25 for sugar cured.

PEANUTS—Dull. Tennessee, 8@9 cts.

POTATOES—In good supply and lower; we quote new crop at $2.75@3 per bbl. Old crop potatoes nearly played out.

SEEDS—We can report a sale of flax seed at $2.20, and it is dull, notwithstanding the market is almost bare.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 19, 1870.

The war news has effected wool somewhat as it has almost everything else, and, as might be expected, the market is a little excited and somewhat unsettled. Some of the farmers and wool growers appear to be impressed with the belief that wool will, within a short period, run up to one dollar, and consequently, they are holding their stock for better prices; while others are anxious to sell, want an advance of two or three cents per pound. We learn, however, that buyers are gradually withdrawing from the market, preferring to lie idle for a time rather than pay the prices that are now generally demanded. There are those, however, who have given the matter considerable attention, who contend that should wool be actually taken from the field, that while it would tend to enhance breadstuffs and articles of export and import it would have little or no effect on the woolen market. In view of the fact that the matter is that there will be nothing to cause an active demand for wool, unless it be that farmers be receiving better prices for their grain, etc., etc., will be better able to buy woolen goods, which, of course, would tend to stimulate manufacturing, but this is something that will require months to demonstrate and, after all, is not calculated to have much effect on the market at present.

We hear of considerable wool having changed hands at forty to forty-two cents, principally at the latter figure. Some fancy lots were sold at forty-five, but the bulk of the wool sold within the past week was at forty-two cents, and it is thought the market will settle down at these figures.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Cotton steady with sales of 1,400 bales middling uplands. Flour: Market less active; opened at $1@2 higher on shipping brands, which are scarce; sales of 26,000 bbls at $5.75@6.50 superfine western and State; $6.60@7 for common to good do; $7@7.25 for good to choice do; $5.60@7 for common to good extra Ohio; $7.10@7.60 for good to choice do; $6.85@7.60 for common to choice white wheat western extra; $6.60@9.50 for common to choice extra St. Louis; market closed quiet. Rye flour very firm; sales of 470 bbls at $8.25@8.50. Whiskey firmer and a fair business done; sales of 550 bbls at $1.02@1.03. Grain receipts—Wheat 119,071 bush. Market closed 2@3c lower; sales of 236,000 bushels at $1.56@1.60 for No. 1 spring, the latter price an extreme, $1.45@1.52 for No. 2 Milwaukee, the latter price for choice, $1.35@1.45 for No. 2 Chicago, $1.28@1.35 for No. 3 spring, $1.12@1.28 for rejected spring, $1.56@1.59 for red and amber winter, the latter for choice, $1.55@1.63 for red and amber State, $1.75@1.80 for white western, and $1.80@1.90 for white State. Rye dull and nominal. Corn 1c lower; sales 54,433 bush; market quiet and a shade firmer; canal lots closed 1c lower, with sales 189,000 bush at $1@1.03 for new western mixed, chiefly $1.00@1.08@1.10@1.13 for yellow and $1.16@1.20 for white. Oats; receipts of 31,115 bushels; the market has been quiet and unchanged; sales of 57,000 bush at 62@65c for western; 70@73c for Ohio and State. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm; sales of 1,500 hhds Cuba and Porto Rico at 8¾@13¾c; 525 boxes at 10¾c. Rice quiet and steady. Petroleum quiet; 12c for crude; 25c for refined. Pork quiet at $17@17.75 for shipping. Hops firm. Pork mess firm and in better demand for small offerings $20.50 bid; business dull and somewhat nominal at $30 for western; sales of 50 bbls; also 300 bbls mess seller August at $20.50@20.55; 250 bbls mess buyer Aug $21. Beef: sales 2,700 bbls at $12@16 for home mess and $8@10 for new extra mess; new home dull at $20@25. Tierce Beef held firm. Middles a shade firmer, with sales 150 boxes on order at 13¾@15¾c. Lard steady with more inquiry; 520 tierces at 15¾@16¾c for city, 16¾@17c for western steam and 17@17¾c for kettle; also 1,000 tierces at 17¾ July and 18¾@18¾ August. Butter steady at 18@27c for western and 20@35c for State. Cheese dull at 7¾@7¾c. Freights to Liverpool firmer; 25,000 bush of wheat per steam at 12d to London; 23,500 bush wheat per sail at 12d to Cork, and orders equal to 8,000 quarters wheat at 7s 6@7s 9d.

Latest—Flour stronger on shipping grades, at $7@7.25 for extra State. Wheat stronger and in moderate demand, at $1.56@1.60 for No. 1 spring; $1.60@1.62½ for amber. Corn quiet at $1.05@1.08 for a boat load of new mixed. Oats quiet and steady. Pork quiet and firm at $20.50 for western mess. Lard firm and quiet. Bacon wanted and a shade higher. Eggs quiet.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Exchange unchanged. Flour firm and a shade higher. Wheat active; sales of No 2 at $1.20@1.28 cash, $1.20@1.31 seller July, $1.30@1.42 seller August, closing at $1.20@1.30 cash, $1.35@1.36 seller August; this afternoon active, $1.36 seller July, $1.36¾ seller August. Corn active and unsettled; sales No 2 at 89@89½c cash, 90@97½c seller August, closing at 90c cash; this afternoon active and higher, 93c seller July, 94¾@95c seller August. Oats fairly active and ½@¾c higher, closing at 51¾c for No 2 in store. Rye nearly sales of No 2 at 90c closing quiet at 85c. Barley very dull. Highwines quiet, opening at $1.09, closing at 99c.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat 2@3c higher; amber Michigan $1.48; No. 1 red Wabash $1.48; No. 2 do, $1.47; No. 3 do; $1.40. Corn a shade better; No. 1, 90@; No. 2, 90c.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Market unchanged; heavy brown sheetings, best make, 16½c; second do, 15½c. Heavy brown drills 15@15½, which is relatively high; 11@11½ for fancy prints; 10¾ for Simpson mourning.

DETROIT, July 19.—Wheat—extra nominally unchanged but weak; other grades 3c lower; extra $1.68; No 1 $1.55; amber $1.44. Corn firm at 80c. No 1 State—state wheat at 68c. Barley—No 1 state firm at $2 per central.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, July 19—2 cars J Ore, Brown & Co; 6 do do, McKnight, P & Co; 2 do do, Shoenberger, B & Co; 4 do pig iron, Union Iron Mills; 2 do do, Rees, G & D; 1 do do, Chess, S & Co; 4 bbls P lard, 4 bbls lard, 2 bbls tobacco, 10 hds tobacco, Reymer Bros; 6 pkgs dry goods, D. J. A Nicholson; 2 bxs do, J Hays; 4 bbls ish oil, Freeman & B; 1 bbl lard, 1 bbl ish oil, Baker & Co; 2 pkgs flour, Schomaker & L; 15 s pipe, H H Collins; 4 bbls potatoes, Voigt, M & Co; 6 do b flour, Atlas Mills; 1 bbl lard, Baker & Co; 1 bbl lard, 1 pkg hoops, A McClintock; 1 car lumber, Mains, Cook & Co; 182 o bbls, C A Wormcastle; 24 w s pipes, Daulier & Sons; 2 bxs glass, Hunter & Co; 4 do indoe, Hammer & Son; 2 do do, M Seibert & Co; 30 bdls shafts, J Herdman & Son; 2 do do, Wrap, 27 bdls do, Graighead & Co; 1 bxs wax, R E Sellers & Co; 28 bales wool, W Harper Jr & Co; 1 bbls pork, Voigt, M & Co; 4 do do, H Rea Jr; 10 bbls potatoes, J Duff & Son; 2 bbls eggs, 12 do apples, H Rea Jr; 2 do do apples, Wright & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, July 19.—19 bbls whisky, J Freedenberg; 5 do do, A Klenordinger; 25 do do, F Berg; 50 car 127 oil bbls, J M Guffey & Co; 1 do do, J Murphy, 20 do do, C D Arnsthal, 54 tes hams, W B Hays & Son; 2 bgs feathers, Kinkaid and sonnet; 1 do do, Jos Bilskey, I Berkowitz; 5 bbls whisky, Clark & Hays; 6 bales cotton, Rollins & Co; 1 bbl eggs, C Kleber & Co; 1 do do gin, M Mashall & Co; 2 kgs lead, Schonmaker & Son; 8 pkgs old copper, J C & C B Davis; 5 bbls b hams, F Sellers & Co; 5 do pop corn, E & C Magaun; 5 bbls wool, R E Sellers; 4 do do bbls whisky, Jos S Finch & Co; 5 do do, Fogarty & Clark; 15 tcs lard, J H Parker; 20 bxs crackers, Kramer, R & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION July 19.—10 bbls sizing S Bradley & Son; 32 do do, F W Gerdis; 5 rolls I, Pitts Tannery Co; 4 bbls eggs, Geo Myers; 1,000 pigs lead, Beymer, H & Co; 1 bbl lard, Kennedy & Bro; 1 car metal Lewis, B & D; 11 rolls leather, J Eisenbeis; 2 tubs cheese, Keiley & Warner; 1 bx to per, Bergh & Co; 1 car ice, Geo Schletein; 1 car shingles, W McQuewan; 15 pkgs tobacco, Jas C'ahanlin; 1 car lumber, H Downing.

ALLEGHENY RAILROAD, July 19.—1 car metal, W Smith; 1 cask wine, Littell & M; 41 bgs wheat, W McKee & Co; 57 do oats, J Altwater; 20 bgs corn meal, Adam & Co; 2 do do, C K I Carr oats, R Knox & Son; 1 bbl butter, E Heazleton; 14 kgs butter, G A Boyce; 41 sks oats, 17 do do wheat, 15 do corn, Scott & Grisal; 1 bbl eggs, Arbuthnot & Co; 3 bbls butter, Bruggerman & O'Brien.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, July 18.—40 sks oats, S B Floyd & Co; 228 sks wheat, 278 do oats, 60 do corn, 1 bbl eggs, McCracken, G & Co; 200 s boards, A S Carlisle; 100 hogs, S Mitchner; 54 sks oats, J C Schauppe & Co; 25 sks oats, 9 do feed, Campbell & Coulson; 1 bbl crackers, T F Grubbs; 2 do do, John Porterfield; 212 sks oats, McHenry & Hood; 41 do do, Keil & R; 30 do do, 10 bbls flour, Erny & H; 47 do wheat, Kennedy & Bro; 90 bskts vegetables, R McKean; 1 bx indse, W France.

GENEVA PER BELLE, July 19.—78 sks oats, Graham & Marshal; 450 gal stoneware, Colcleman & Bro; 2 bbls do, S Patterson; 240 do do, Hill & Bro; 150 do do, John Huston; 1 bbl butter, 2 pkgs eggs, M W Rankin; 60 gals stoneware, W D Cooper; 10 bbls do, S Baldwin; J B Cally; 13 pkgs scraps, 4 bdls sheep skins, Sam Patterson; 76 bgs oats, R H Conway.

LEGAL.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS of Allegheny county.

No. 14, December Term, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the report of Viewers in the above case, was presented to Court and filed July 7, 1870, and confirmed *Nisi*, to become absolute unless exceptions are filed thereto within ten days.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.

jy9:w35

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. (In Bankruptcy.)

At *Pittsburgh, May 20th, 1870.*

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ROBERT W. HODGENS and ALEXANDER M. HODGENS, late partners as R. W. Hodgens & Bro., of Hookstown, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, who have been adjudged bankrupts on creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOSEPH LEDLIE, Assignee.

Beaver, Penna.

To the creditors of said Bankrupts. jy6:z6w

IN THE MATTER OF OPENING AIKENS' LANE, in the City of Pittsburgh.

Notice is hereby given that the assessments made by the viewers, in the opening of Aikens' Lane, as modified by the Court, is now in my hands for collection, and that if the same be not paid within thirty days from the date hereof liens will be filed thereof against the properties assessed, with interest, cost and fees, and the same collected by legal process.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.

JULY 12, 1870. jy13

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the estate of ISAAC McKNIGHT, late of Baldwin township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay.

D. W. McKNIGHT, Administrator.

my23:z6l M. L. Johnston, Allegheny County, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of EBERHARDT ELLWANGER, late of Allegheny City, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons holding claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated for settlement, to WHITE & SLAGLE, Attorneys, No. 106 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

WM. F. ELLWANGER, Executor.

jy25:z9

STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
133 SECOND AVENUE.

DRIED PEACHES.—5 bbls for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily with two feet eight inches by the Monongahela marks last evening. Weather cloudy and oppressively hot with indications of rain.

The Belle, from Geneva, arrived and departed, and the Monitor, from Parkersburgh arrived.

Business is almost entirely suspended at the main landing.

—The celebrated steamer Virginia, built in England during the late war for a blockade runner at a cost of $120,000, was offered for sale at auction on Wednesday at the Washington Navy Yard, but no one being disposed to bid $10,000, the lowest sum the Secretary of the Treasury was willing to accept, the sale was postponed. This vessel was seized in Mobile Bay in 1864, and shortly after sold to a party who subsequently became a Government defaulter. The steamer was seized at N. O. as a part of his assets, and has been in the possession of the Government about four years. The attendance of bidders was quite large, there being present parties from Boston, Philadelphia New York and Baltimore. Secretary Boutwell will order the boat sold September the 1st.

—On Friday morning a short distance below Madison, a deck hand of the Collier and barges, bound for St. Louis, fell overboard and was drowned. A yawl was immediately manned to rescue him, and just as it reached him he disappeared, and was seen no more. The name of the unfortunate man, the officers think, was Jack Newekoff, a Prussian, who had recently arrived in this country. He shipped at Pittsburgh on the 4th of July, and is said to have brothers living in St. Louis.

—The *Marietttian* of Saturday, says: Representative Moore telegraphs to the Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Trade that the project of damming the Ohio at the head of Kerr's Island has been abandoned, and that he has secured an appropriation for a survey of the channel at the mouth of the Muskingum. Half the money spent there that a dam above would cost, will render the channel as good as any on the river.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Wednesday says: Capt. Andy Bobinson's St. Marys will leave the Eureka docks on Wednesday in complete repair, and will enter the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati trade as soon as there is sufficient water.

—Capt. John Darrah, of the Belle Vernon, and W. S. Dravo, clerk of the St Charles, left for Pittsburgh Saturday night. . . . Capt. C. Avery Dravo, of the St Charles is at the Spencer.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* of Monday says: The Exchange, a new steamer just departed for the Ohio, could have been bought for $28,000—only $1,000 more than the amount paid for the bar privilege of another new steamer, the Katie.

—A difficulty occurred at Paduch on the 15th between Capt. Traver, of the steamer A. J. Baker, and Capt. Worthington, of Millbery, during which Traver struck Worthington on the head with a brick, fracturing his skull. Worthington was taken to Metropolis, his home.

—J. O. Durff has retired from the river department of the Memphis *Avalanche*. He is the party who delights in abusing all boats and boatmen who happen to come from the North.

—Mr. J. O. Durff has severed his connection with the Memphis *Avalanche*. The tendency of that paper to Radicalism is said to be the cause. Durff is a candidate for County Register.

—Samuel H. Bullen, well known in river circles, died suddenly of heart disease on Friday, in his room in the Spurrier House at Louisville.

—The Exchange, Wild Duck and Fair Play left St. Louis for Pittsburgh on Saturday.

—Nearly all the cotton on White River and the Arkansas has found its way to the market.

—Capt. Carleton's new boat will soon be launched from Wilson, Dunlevy & Co.'s yard at Wheeling.

—Captain Nat. Williams has contracted with J. R. Stuart & Co. for a hull for the machinery of the old Countess.

—The Great Republic was at Cairo on Sunday en route for New Orleans.

—The Columbian's machinery arrived at St. Louis, Thursday, on the Salvor.

RIVER PACKETS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

THE FLEET STEAMER
BELLE,
J. P. SMITH ..... Commander.
J. W. SCOTT ..... Clerk.
Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.
Leaves Wharf Boat above Monongahela Bridge every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or at Wharf-boat foot of Grant street.
my9 WM. McELROY & CO., Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS, numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated
CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF LONDON.
Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to
WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 SMITHFIELD STREET.

OILS.

Tack, Bro. & Co.,
PERRY BUILDING,
Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.
DEALERS IN
Crude & Refined Petroleum.
TACK BROS.,
Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,
Commission Merchants and Brokers in
Petroleum and its Products,
DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY.
Philadelphia Address,
WARING, KING & CO.,
apl2 109 WALNUT STREET.

ECLIPSE
PETROLEUM REFINERY.
Herbert W. C. Tweddle,
MANUFACTURER OF
Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.
ECLIPSE RAILROAD AXLE OIL.
Stands great heat without change; remains liquid at lowest temperatures. Special oil for tropical climates or hot weather.
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE MACHINE SHOP.
Will cut screws.
SAW MILL AND PLANING MILL OILS.
Adapted for high speed.
SPINKLE OIL, WOOL HEAD-LIGHT OIL, OIL TANNERS' STUFF, BENZINE FOR CLEANING AND FINISHING GASOLINE, OIL HARNESS OIL, PARAFFINE, ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from rust.
These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patent by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use upon many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—The undersigned solicit Proposals for their supply of Coal, for the ensuing year, same to be delivered at their Works, by railroad river. Amount required, 2,000 to 2,500 bushels daily. Proposals received until August 1st.

ZUG & CO.

PITTSBURGH, July 12, 1870. jy13:z26

STONE.

WEST COMMON
Machine Stone Works,
Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny.
FRED'K ATWATER & CO.,
Have on hand or prepare on short notice, Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c. Head and Tombl Stones, &c.
Orders promptly executed on reasonable terms

DRIED APPLES.—10 bbls extra nice, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

CHEESE.—100 boxes prime Goshen, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing unmanliness, nervous debility, irritability, emptions, seminal emissions, debility, impotency permanently cured. Persons and finally impotency permanently cured. Persons afflicted with delicate, intricate and long standing constitutional complaints are politely invited to call for consultation, which costs nothing. Experience, the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once efficient, safe, permanent, and which in most cases can be used without hindrance to business. Medicines prepared in the establishment, which embraces office, reception and waiting rooms, also boarding and sleeping apartments for patients requiring daily personal attention, and vapor and chemical baths, thus concentrating the famed mineral springs. No matter who have failed, state your case. Read what he says in his pamphlet of fifty pages, sent to any address for two stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated annually at office and all over the country. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Office No. 9 Wylie street, (near Court House) Pittsburgh Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for TWO STAMPS.
sp2

DYSPEPSIA—NEW MODE OF TREATMENT.
PROFESSOR WALKER, the distinguished English Botanist, discovered in Australia an excellent Botanic remedy, an effectual cure for Indigestion, Billious and Liver Complaints, and communicated the secret to the Philadelphia Botanic Institute. The Secretary will, on application, forward free to all, this important recipe.
The Medical Reform Society who makes this announcement, will not make any charge for this recipe, the object being to demonstrate the superiority of Botanic over every other practice of medicine, but in return request those who are benefitted to forward to the Society a statement of their case, and thus aid us in the facts the premises in medical reform. Enclose a directed envelope to the SECRETARY OF THE BOTANIC INSTITUTE, 816 South 15th street, Philadelphia. le4:y2

MANHOOD HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED—Just Published, in a sealed envelope, price 6 cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the GAZETTE sent to them, will please send their addresses to the office. Price by mail, 75 cents per month.

Personal.—G. W. McLISTOCK, Esq., one of our most esteemed citizens, is lying dangerously ill at his residence on "Observatory Hill," Allegheny.

To-day Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery will give a grand monumental picnic at Monitor Grove. The arrangements are such that all who may attend will find any amount of enjoyment.

Arrested.—Victor Landgraf, one of the parties charged with creating a disturbance in a saloon on Spring Garden avenue, on Saturday night last, was arrested yesterday by Mayor Callow's police and held to bail for a hearing next Saturday evening.

Changing a Measure.—The Deputy Sealer of Weights and Measures made a complaint before the Mayor yesterday charging Jane Powell with altering or changing a measure after it had been sealed. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

Ruffianism.—A police officer whose name we did not learn was attacked in the Twelfth ward, Monday night, by a gang of young ruffians and beaten in a shameful manner. He was cut several times with a knife but his injuries are not of a serious nature.

Narrow Escape.—On Monday evening Dr. T. J. Gallaher narrowly escaped having some of his ribs broken. He was in an street car when about getting into his buggy when the horse moved too quickly and the Doctor was thrown against a fence, breaking the buggy to a fine pi[ece]. Fortunately he was only bruised.

Violating Park Rules.—A man named James Orr was arrested on Monday night by officer Merriman of Mayor Callow's police for violating one of the Park rules. He and another person were sending in a disorderly manner. Orr was placed in the lock-up for the night, the other party managed to escape. His Honor only fined him $25 25.

Progressing.—The work of taking the census in this district is progressing rapidly. Marshal Murdoch has been extremely judicious in the appointment of his assistants, and will doubtless have the work completed within the specified time. Reports are coming in daily, and as a general thing the work is done in a satisfactory manner.

Slight Fire in Allegheny.—The roof of a house occupied by Mrs. Atkinson, No. 36 Anderson street, caught fire from a defective flue about three o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was discovered in good time and extinguished by the inmates after a few shingles being burned. The Columbia had a line of hose laid but throwed no water.

Executive Committee.—The Union Republican Executive Committee of this county held a meeting last night after the transaction of some routine business, a Committee of three was appointed to secure a room for Republican Head Quarters. The campaign will be opened immediately and will be fought vigorously and successfully to the end.

Stock Sale.—The following stock were sold last evening on second floor of A. M'Elwaine's auction house, on Smithfield street.

Third National Bank	$134 75
Citizens' National Bank	68 62
M. and M. National Bank	69 62
Western Savings Bank	50 00
Columbia Oil Company	13 00

Alleged Rape.—A young girl residing in East Birmingham, who was formerly employed in the family of a wealthy coal dealer, made information before Justice Heisel yesterday charging her employer with rape. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, whose name we suppress for the present, as there may be something behind the charge.

Grand Division Sons of Temperance.—The Grand Division of this State will hold the next quarterly session in Third U. P. Church Temperance Hall, No. 67 Fourth avenue, commencing on Thursday afternoon, July 28th. On the same evening, at Rev. Alex. Clark's church, Fifth avenue, our citizens will have an opportunity of hearing several of the best speakers in the organization.

Accepts the "Bell."—The "Allegheny" Base Ball Club accepts the challenge of the "Atlantics," of this city, and the game will come off next Friday at Union Park at four o'clock P. M. The "Allegheny" boys strike from the shoulder, and unless the "Atlantics" do some tall playing they will be distanced by their formidable rival who have had more than one spat with the bat.

New Bank.—A number of the solid men of West Pittsburgh, on Saturday last, met at the Public School House, and organized a company for the purpose of doing a general banking business. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: S. C. Hayes, R. Bingham, W. Bingham, W. Heinz, Park Painter, W. Singer, David Robinson, Walter Ferguson and J. Appel.

Notice.

The Pittsburgh and Tarentum Campmeeting Association have arranged to hold their annual camp-meeting, commencing on the 19th of August next. The committee will meet lot holders and others desiring to secure lots for tents, on the ground on Monday, July the 25th inst, at 10½ o'clock, a. m.

Pittsburgh, July 19th, 1870.

JACOB H. WALTER,
President of Board Trustees.

Not Dead.—We were in error in stating yesterday that Mrs. Fisher, the lady who was run over by an express wagon, had been killed outright. On investigating the matter we learn that she is still living, but was seriously injured. We published the statement as received at the office, and as the news was received at too late an hour for our reporter to visit the place in person and ascertain the facts, which accounts for the error.

Slight Fires.—There were a number of slight fires yesterday morning, neither of which were very serious affairs. The first occurred at half-past five o'clock yesterday morning, at which time a shed at the Star Brickyard, at the corner of Railroad and Twenty-second street, took fire and was consumed, involving a loss of about $100.

At half-past one o'clock, P. M., a slight fire occurred at Hill's planing mill, corner of Twenty-sixth and Penn streets. The damage was very slight.

Upset, but Nobody Hurt.—A buggy containing a man, with wife and child, upset on Villa street, Allegheny, yesterday, by running or trying to run astride a large twenty-inch water pipe, lying on one side of the street. The driver evidently had his head turned, or he would have succeeded in steering clear of the obstruction. The horse was not going at a rapid rate, and to this more than other cause, is he indebted for the slightness of the injuries sustained by the occupants. The inmates were worse scared than hurt, and the buggy was soon righted and is not in the least damaged.

Not Sentenced.

In Monday's paper we referred to the arrest of a man named Ford, on a charge of burglary. His Honor Mayor Callow was satisfied that the man was not a burglar, but the charge was of such a serious character that he would not be justified in discharging the prisoner without making an effort to ascertain the truth or falsity of it. Hearing was had on Monday morning, and all the evidence went to show that he was not guilty, and he was accordingly discharged.

"The Unexpended Balance."

The writ of mandamus requiring the City Treasurer to deposit the funds belonging to the city in the banks designated by Councils as city depositories, was issued by the Supreme Court yesterday, and served on the Treasurer. Mr. Cochran will comply with the requirements of the writ immediately, and make a statement of the affairs of the treasury to the Controller.

The money, we are informed, has been deposited in the banks designated by Councils to receive it, but not to the credit of the city, and the question now is will the said banks be required to pay interest on the funds so deposited since the first of April, they having been notified by the Controller that they would have to do so.

Mad Dog.

It is alleged that they had a veritable mad dog in the Fifth ward, yesterday, in the vicinity of Alderman Stewart's office. He belonged to a man named Frank Young. The animal showed unmistakeable symptoms of madness, frothing at the mouth and biting at every person. Fortunately he did not succeed in biting anybody. The animal was driven into the cellar and several shots fired at him. A shot fired by officer Irwin had the effect of putting a quietus upon Mr. Towser. It is terrible to think of a death induced by a mad dog bite, and during the presence of the very warm weather the authorities should take the necessary steps to enforce the law relating to the muzzling of dogs, thereby saving accident. Better that a thousand dogs should suffer than that one human being should be be bitten by a mad dog.

Bold Robbery.

It is not a rare thing to learn that robberies have been committed in our midst. They are not, of course as plentiful as flies in dry times, but they are numerous enough for all practical purposes, and as a general thing very well executed, if we can judge by the infrequent arrests made by police forces despite their duty, but yet we are constrained to say they have not thus far with only trifling success. On the subject of robberies our attention has been called to perhaps one of the most barefaced attempts on record. A man named Mendel, residing on Market street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, while sitting at his front door last evening fell into a doze. While in a semi-somnolent condition some person went for his watch and chain, valued at $175. Complaint was made before Mayor Callow, but the owner has no data or clue to the perpetrator. The matter will be worked up, but with little hope of success.

What Is the Charge?

There was an information made before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham, yesterday, in which the facts are set forth, but the justice being unable to determine the offence by any particular name has left that part of the information blank. The facts as set forth in the information and what we gathered from the Justice are as follows: Some weeks since Mr. Fred Kauf and his wife, who were but recently married, had some differences, in consequence of which there was a temporary separation of the pair. Mrs. Kauf took board, living at the house of John Rothe where she remained four days. In the meantime a reconciliation was effected and the wife returned to her husband, and to him related a tale of grievances experienced during their brief separation, which form the basis of the information above referred to. She alleges, according to the statement of her husband, that every night during her stay at the house of Mr. Rothe, that gentleman attempted to get into her room, and the husband feeling himself aggrieved at such conduct desires that Rothe shall be required to answer for his conduct. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

THE COURTS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

TUESDAY, July 19.—In the case of Mary Humes, reported on trial for larceny of goods from the house of Mr. F. Ballou, the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

In the case of Matilda Dittmore, indicted for forcible entry and detainer, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, but divided the costs between the defendant and Samuel Evans, prosecutor.

James Brightmore and Mary Book alias Brightmore, and tried on a charge of keeping a bawdy house. The jury found a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

E. Richardson was tried on a charge of larceny by bailee, Catharine E. Bailey prosecutrix. The jury found a verdict of not guilty and the defendant was discharged.

Wm. H. Welch was charged with illegal liquor selling. The jury found a verdict of not guilty and directed the county to pay the costs.

Samuel Evans, charged with illegal liquor selling, was acquitted, but was directed to pay the costs.

John McWilliams and William Delaney were charged with keeping a dwelling with intent to commit a felony. Jury out.

John Kilkulin, of Wilkins township, plead guilty to selling liquor in violation of the act of April 9, 1870, and was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and the costs. The same defendant plead guilty to a charge of false pretense, and was sent to the work house for three months.

George Whirland was charged with the larceny of fire grates and lumber, George Johnston, county commissioner, prosecutor. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Morris Swoen and Thomas Hershman, indicted for entering a store room with intent to commit a felony. The accused were charged with entering the shoe store of Frederick King on Smithfield street in April last, and carrying away a number of pairs of shoes. They were arrested in street by officer Merriman, and found in possession of the shoes. J. J. McCormick appeared for Mason, and Hershman represented himself. The jury was also a court in the indictment for larceny.

Hershman made a lengthy speech to the jury, which he had been writing for several days in preparing. The jury returned a verdict of guilty in both cases.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

270	Com. vs.	Elijah Hall.
374	" "	Christopher Zug et. al.
289	" "	Michael Bradford et al.
296	" "	Anna H. Patterson.
161	" "	Charles Knoll.
276	" "	George Pennington.
258	" "	Michael Reuters.
270	" "	Wm. Orrell.
320	" "	John Little, Jr.
320	" "	B. L. Fahnestock.
173	" "	Fred. Viernheller.
77	" "	Christian Hoffman.
77	" "	Robert Henshue.
300	" "	David Lynch.
300	" "	Catharine Lynch.
493	" "	Joseph Christ.
488	" "	Hugh Burns, 2 cases.
130	" "	Mary Shannon.
130	Com. vs.	John Klippner.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

213	Com. vs.	Willington Stewart.
196	Com. vs.	Wm. Ludwig.
256	Com. vs.	Fred Kafer.
274	Com. vs.	Henry Hoene.
316	Com. vs.	Wm. Montgomery, et al.
317	Com. vs.	J. Parker Sweeny.
29	Com. vs.	Patrick Burke.

U. S. Court at Erie.

In the United States District Court at Erie, on Saturday, Judge McCandless presiding, the following cases were disposed of:

United States vs. Phillip Gisselbrecht. Indicted for selling beer without properly stamping the casks and for carrying on the business of a brewer without keeping books. After brief deliberation the jury returned a verdict of guilty in manner and form indicted. Mr. Gisselbrecht was ordered to appear in Court on Monday morning to receive his sentence.

In the case of the United States vs. Adolph Saltzman, the counsel for the defense was allowed by the District Attorney to enter a plea of the Court, pending the action of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, on his proposition to compromise.

Young Mens' Home.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Young Mens' Home was held on Monday. After the transaction of the usual business, the Superintendent, Mr. Sherrell, made the following report: All the rooms on the third floor of the building, furnished and occupied, as well as some on the fourth floor, a great demand for the rooms, occasioned being ready for quite a number as soon as they can be gotten ready. Number of meals furnished boarders during the month of June, 1,244; transient visitors, 80. Young men have good rooms and boarding, with the use of parlor, books, etc., and all surrounded by a Christian home at $4.50 to $5.00 per week.

Separate from this, but in the same building, is the home for the friendless. During the month 1,685 meals and 900 lodgings were furnished, of which 1,123 meals and 900 lodgings were free. Employment was obtained for 26 men, 4 were sent to the hospital, 25 were brought in by the police and ten by citizens. 120 bath rooms were opened June 8 and 13.—120 baths given.

Mr. Cree, the treasurer, made the following report: Since the public meeting donations be has received from Chas. J. Clarke, $100; Wm. Shaw, $100; the Hallman fund (Jas. McAuley), $250; Lyon, Shortt & Co., $100; Chas. W. & Co., $50; Schwartz & Haslett, $50; Smith & Forster, $25; 2d U. P. Mission Sabbath School, $125; H. Holmes, $25; A. Lewis, $5; H. H. Wright, $10; J. Dunlap, $10; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, $10; Arthur W. Bell, $25; E. P. Linton, $100; Thos. H. Rabe, $50; Arbuckles & Co., $25; Laughlin & Co., $50.

After a free exchange of opinion, it was demonstrated that a great want has been felt in the difficulty of finding employment for those out of work. Although thousands have been so supplied, yet many have been sent away for whom nothing could be done, owing partially to a want of co-operation on the part of those wishing help. Reports were made by Messrs. Rabe and Cree of the system in use by the Y. M. C. A. of Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, and the statement made that the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh would organize and carry on such a bureau of employment in connection with the home now established. To organize such a bureau, with its headquarters at the Home; that no fee or charge of any kind be made in the case where employment or those seeking help; that an appeal be made to our people to aid in the work by sending their applications for clerks, mechanics, boys or laboring men to the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. or to the Home.

The bureau is now in operation, and we ask the co-operation of the Christian and business public.

Squire McMaster's Court.

There is no Court like the Court of the jolly, McMasters. He is always on hand, reliable, and as a consequence full of business. To the reporter in search of an item, a trip to Grant street is always profitable. His Honor and the Mendicant and what we gathered from the Justice are as follows: Some weeks since Mr. Fred Kauf and his wife, who were but recently married, had some differences, in consequence of which there was a temporary separation of the pair. Mrs. Kauf took boarding at the house of John Rothe where she remained four days. In the meantime a reconciliation was effected and the wife returned to her husband, and to him related a tale of grievances experienced during their brief separation, which form the basis of the information above referred to. She alleges, according to the statement of her husband, that every night during her stay at the house of Mr. Rothe, that gentleman attempted to get into her room, and the husband feeling himself aggrieved at such conduct desires that Rothe shall be required to answer for his conduct. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

Birdie Love, alias "Cataline" of Tin-pot alley, charged Annie Robinson with the larceny of clothing, to the amount of twelve dollars. Birdie is colored and Annie is white. It was on the morning of the glorious natal day of our country's independence, that the theft was committed, which I was not so much for the value of the clothes, but Birdie had no other out-door suit, and she was compelled to remain indoors all day. It was only a few days since that she ascertained their whereabouts, and by the aid of a friend in this city of course she could not stand that, and sued out a warrant for Annie and had her arrested. The defendant had a hearing, and gave bail for Court.

Lewis Berger keeps a store on Second avenue. Yesterday a man named Conrad Friend came into the store, and without cause or provocation beat and abused Mr. Berger in an un-Friendly way. Not satisfied with this, he appropriated some cigars belonging to Mr. B., and quietly seated himself in the store to enjoy a smoke, thus adding insult to injury, and Mr. Berger preferred a charge of assault and battery against Mr. Friend. A warrant was issued.

Mary Kalaher charged Mrs. McCague with malicious mischief. The parties live neighbors in Oakland. It is alleged by Mary that Mrs. McC., who was in the second story of her residence, out of pure spite and malice aforethought precipitate the contents of a chamber upon her son, who was playing in the vicinity. Warrant issued.

Daniel McCaffety, proprietor of a drinking house on Wylie street, charged Maggie Paine, a colored girl of fourteen years, with breaking a large pane of glass in his window, damaging him thereby to the extent of twenty dollars. Maggie took offence at Daniel for inviting her to leave his doorway. To resent this outrage upon the Fifteenth Amendment, Maggie picked up a stick and smashed the window. She was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

Maggie Long charges that her husband, S. A. Long, will not support her. He has not contributed, deponent says, one cent to her support during the past two years. Mr. Long is in good enough circumstances and Maggie invokes the majesty of the law to relieve her. No arrest has been made.

The Local Option Law.

In the Quarter Sessions court yesterday the case of the Commonwealth vs. George Philosky of Wilkins township, indicted for a violation of the new liquor law known as the Local Option law, was called up.

The act did not go into effect until the month of May, and with the view of ensuring the law some of the tavern keepers in the townships embraced by the act applied for licenses in April and obtained them. The defendant Philosky had pursued this course, and when the case was called up this morning it was claimed that he had a license to sell. On the other hand it was alleged that the granting of the license was a direct violation of the law of April 9th, and that the defendant was amenable. By permission of the court the case was withdrawn for the present in order to afford time to make preparations for having the questions which had been raised properly settled. The result will be looked for with considerable interest, as a number of cases of a similar character are pending.

Alleged Brutality.

A gentleman with a warm heart appeared at the Allegheny Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, having in charge a young girl, who had been treated unkindly by her parents, and who had sought shelter in his house last night, having been driven from her home. The girl is about fourteen years of age, and has not the appearance of a vicious character. Her back is streaked with welts from blows, given by her parents. The gentleman either proposed to take her under his own roof or secure her shelter in the Home of the Friendless. He was directed to Mrs. Doctor Trevor, connected with the "Home," and she will doubtless be taken care of.

Home Again.

Dr. J. W. Spencer, our well known and popular dentist, has returned home from the sea shore, and is now ready for business at his old established and complete dental establishment, 274 Penn street. Those who have been waiting patiently for his return to avail themselves of his skilled services will be glad to receive the announcement of his arrival. Few dentists in the country have attained as high a rank in the profession as Dr. Spencer, and none more deservedly enjoy a full measure of public confidence and esteem.

THE RED MEN IN COUNCIL.

Procession in Honor of the Great Council.

The parade of the local tribes composing the Improved Order of Red Men in this vicinity, in honor of the Great Council, came off yesterday in accordance with the programme and was a creditable affair. In addition to the local tribes, a large number of the representatives from different tribes throughout the State were present and participated in the procession.

The procession formed on Fifth avenue in the following order:

Chief Marshal John Sieferth, First Division, headed by the Great Council Band, and composed of members of the Pontiac Tribe, No. 15, and Alliquippa Tribe, No. 58, in all about one hundred; John Rebman, Marshal.

Second Division, headed by the Washington Cornet Band and composed of Ottowa Tribe, No. 64, and Youghiogheny Tribe, No. 163; Fred. Wilhelm, Marshal.

The third, or Allegheny division followed next, with Wm. J. M'Gratty as Marshal. The Masonic band of McClure township, and silver cornet band of Johnstown accompanied this division, which was composed of the Penn Hall Tribe No. 115 and Allegheny Tribe No. 57.

After marching over the route of the procession published, the tribes were dismissed to their various wigwams. A session of the Great Council was held at the wigwam of the Pontiac Wigwam, Fifth avenue, but no public business was transacted. They meet again at the Council Chamber to-day.

This evening a grand reception and banquet will be tendered by the different tribes of Allegheny county to the great sachems and members of the Great Council of Pennsylvania. The banquet will be given at City Hall, music to be furnished by the Washington Cornet Band. The delegates will be in session to-day and Thursday, and will leave on Friday.

The following is a roster of the present great chiefs:

Great Sachem, Chas. C. Conley, No. 51.
Great Senior Sagamore, Jacob Smith, No. 44
Great Junior Sagamore, James A. Moss, No. 70.
Great C. of Records, Andrew J. Baker, No. 7.
Great K. of Wampum, Louis C. Pierce, No. 4.
Great Prophet, Samuel Wagner, No. 31.
Great Sanop, Samuel B. Taylor, No. 79.
Great G. of Forest, Frederick W. Snyder, No. 19.
Great G. of Wigwam, Thos. K. Donnelly, No. 18.

The Committee of Reception is officered as follows: President John Rebman, No. 38; Secretary, William Welhelm, No. 64.

Grand Marshal, or Great Misheuira, John Seiferth, No. 16.

Loretto Springs, the Popular Mountain Resort.

One of the most delightful summer resorts in this country is the Loretto Springs in Cambria county, within ten minutes drive of Cresson. The scenery with which the splendid and home-like hotel of Mr. F. A. Gibbons is surrounded is finer than the most sanguine could imagine, they will not be prodigal in their than ordinary style there, while the genial host leaves nothing undone to secure the fullest pleasure and enjoyment for his guests. We know whereof we speak in commending this charming and well kept resort to our readers, and trust it will attract enough of Pittsburgh society to make it even better known and appreciated next season. The terms are very reasonable. Stages run constantly between Cresson and the Springs on the arrival of all eastern and western bound trains.

Public Bathing.

Why not introduce the mode of public bathing in our rivers as practiced on the sea side? Skating has been made fashionable of late years and bathing might be made the same. All that is needed is to provide bathing dresses and a couple of tilt boats to anchor in the beach for dressing purposes. The Allegheny, Monongahela or Ohio would afford excellent bathing ground, and the whole city might look on and enjoy the sport or take part in it, under proper police regulations. If we except the surf there would be almost as much pleasure bathing in these waters, say about sundown, as in old Ocean itself. Parents could bring their children and treat them to a "dip," and boys and girls could learn to swim under the parental supervision. Why not all start the fashion? Once started it would be sure to become popular.

Wouldn't Pay.

If all debtors act toward collectors when called upon to pay up as Henry Wilhelm is alleged to have acted toward Bernard Enteer, we hope to be excused from engaging in the business of collecting. Bernard, according to his statement, had a small bill against Mr. Wilhelm, which he called to collect yesterday morning. Mr. W., for some reason as yet unexplained, refused to pay it, and, taking hold of the neck and without further ceremony ejected him from the house. Bernard did not relish this manner of treatment, and complained to Justice Heisel, who issued a warrant for the arrest of Wilhelm.

Coup de Soliel.

The Coroner was called upon yesterday to hold an inquest upon the body of an unknown man who died at the Homeopathic Hospital from sun stroke. The man was found lying on Liberty street near the Elevator, where he had been stricken down by the excessive heat, and was removed to the hospital, where he died a few minutes after his arrival. The jury found that he came to his death from sun stroke.

Deceased was about forty-five years of age and was a stranger in the city. The body was removed to Devore's for interment.

The heat of yesterday was almost unendurable, and all who could, sought the cooling breezes outside the city. Many of those who could not follow this plan did what was the next best—lounged in the cool rooms of Co.'s, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, and regaled and refreshed themselves with the delicious ice cream. The same plan can be pursued with profit to-day.

Now that war has been declared and the prospects are too sadly brilliant for a general European conflagration, many are already looking our shores for the scene of conflict, and all who go from Pittsburgh should first secure one of those stout and beautiful travelling trunks from Liebler's, No. 104 Wood street. With these their baggage will be safe, and the trip will be thereby rendered much more agreable.

On of the most difficult accomodations to secure in a boarding house is a well ventilated, cheerful, airy and cool bedroom, a consideration which cannot be overlooked in hot weather. Suffering humanity who have been almost roasted alive in other quarters should try the Girard House, Allegheny. Captain Lightcap has made this a speciality in his hotel, and boarders will find it just the place for them.

The European complications will doubtless have an effect on commerce and considerably impede imports to this country. In the matter of queensware, that will be found to be the slightest difference to people from secure that from the Keystone Pottery, which defies competition of any foreign manufacturer. Warehouse 963 Liberty street.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Ammunition and Gun material of all kind, at reduced prices, at J. H. Johnston's Great Western Gun Works, 179 Wood street. Repairing neatly done. Guns for hire. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or taken in exchange. Call and see or write for a Price List. mwf

Remember and call at the New Stand Stocking Store, No. 30 Fifth avenue, before purchasing elsewhere. Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery for summer wear generally, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. tf

Every variety of Ladies', Gents' and Children's underwear, gloves, &c., at the Low Stand Stocking Store, No. 30 Fifth avenue.
JOHN DEGELMAN & Co.

Stoneroad's Cathartic Syrup is used in all cases instead of pills, caster oil, epsom salts, &c. Highly flavored. Twenty-five cents. Try it. Sold by all druggists. WFM

Remember those delicious daily dinner lunches at the Continental, Fifth avenue, below the postoffice.

Time is Money—Merchants save both by dining at the Continental, Fifth avenue, below the postoffice.

You'll never regret taking a dinner at the Continental, Fifth avenue, below the postoffice.

Take Dinner to-day at the Continental—the cool dining room of the city.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—Flour higher; superfine $5.75; double extra $6.50; triple extra $6.50@7. Corn has advanced; mixed $1@1.05; white $1.12½@1.15. Oats 46@46c. Hay scarce and higher; prime $25@26. Pork quiet; mess $31.50@31.75. Bacon firmer; shoulders 15½@15¾c, clear rib sides 18¾@18¾c. Hams 25½@26c. Lard firmer; tierce 16¾@17c; keg 18½@18¾c. Sugar scarce and firmer; prime 12¾c. Molasses, none here. Whiskey unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Sterling 10½.

Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 19.—Beef Cattle; receipts 805 head; market quiet; good cattle held high as last week, but lower grades 50 cts off from last quotations; extra $13@13.50; first quality $12@12.50; second quality $11@11.50; third quality $8@10. Sheep and Lambs; receipts 7,233 head; market dull and prices reduced ½@¾c; sales in lots at $3@4 each; extra $4.25@5.00. Veal Calves $5@10.

—Gen. Humphrey Marshall has announced himself a candidate for Congress in the Louisville (Ky.) district in a public speech. He declared that he opposed repudiation, and that the government owes it to its plighted faith to pay every dollar of its debt.

—Dr. Powell, forty years a leading physician in Louisville, died last night, aged sixty-eight.

APPEARANCE AND CONDUCT OF "OUIDA."—The celebrated "Ouida," the well-known authoress of "Granville de Vigne," "Under Two Flags," etc., is at present staying at the Langham, which is, I believe, her permanent home. She is a fine-looking and very stylish person, not handsome, but decidedly striking in appearance, and apparently somewhere between thirty and forty years of age. She is the only well-dressed English woman I have as yet seen; her toilettes, of which I have caught an occasional glimpse in the *salle-a-manger*, being very elegant and tasteful, though she somewhat mars their effect by letting her black hair flow loose over her shoulders. I am told that she has a great dislike to her own sex, and that ladies are never admitted to her weekly receptions, which are graced by the presence of most of the masculine celebrities of the artistic and literary circles of London."—From our Monthly Gossip, in the August number of *Lippincott's Magazine*.

Mythology and Journalism.

[From Punchinello.]

Apollo. This gentlemanly deity was the manager of the Sun. By this statement we do not mean to imply that he had any connection with the *Sun* of the present day over which Mr. Dana presides, although his fondness for a good *lyre* has led many to suppose that he was the patron of the classic journalists. The Sun which was in Apollo's charge was the same respectable luminary which has been seen at London no less than three different times during the present century, and which daily shines upon this free and happy republic. What Apollo's duties as keeper of the Sun were, is not precisely known. Probably he was required to superintend the scouring and brightening of the solar disk. At any rate, since he gave up his office, the Sun has become freckled over with ugly spots, the cause of which no modern astronomer has as yet satisfactorily explained, to the chaps, with their customary want of common sense, having never once surmised that these spots were simply rust occasioned by a lack of proper scouring.

The theory that Apollo really did scour the Sun is substantiated by the ancient legend that he used to scour the Heavens in a swift chariot, the great, in his counsels. The greater is universally admitted to contain the less—except in the solitary instance of the nutmeg grater, which generally contains nothing but dust. Hence the deity who scoured the entire Heavens would unquestionably scour that small bit of tinware, the Sun; and, as a scourer of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, and regaled and refreshed themselves with the delicious ice cream. The same plan can be pursued with profit to-day.

Now that war has been declared and the prospects are too sadly brilliant for a general European conflagration, many are already looking our shores for the scene of conflict, and all who go from Pittsburgh should first secure one of those stout and beautiful travelling trunks from Liebler's, No. 104 Wood street. With these their baggage will be safe, and the trip will be thereby rendered much more agreable.

On of the most difficult accomodations to secure in a boarding house is a well ventilated, cheerful, airy and cool bedroom, a consideration which cannot be overlooked in hot weather. Suffering humanity who have been almost roasted alive in other quarters should try the Girard House, Allegheny. Captain Lightcap has made this a speciality in his hotel, and boarders will find it just the place for them.

The European complications will doubtless have an effect on commerce and considerably impede imports to this country. In the matter of queensware, that will be found to be the slightest difference to people from secure that from the Keystone Pottery, which defies competition of any foreign manufacturer. Warehouse 963 Liberty street.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Ammunition and Gun material of all kind, at reduced prices, at J. H. Johnston's Great Western Gun Works, 179 Wood street. Repairing neatly done. Guns for hire. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or taken in exchange. Call and see or write for a Price List. mwf

Remember and call at the New Stand Stocking Store, No. 30 Fifth avenue, before purchasing elsewhere. Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery for summer wear generally, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. tf

Every variety of Ladies', Gents' and Children's underwear, gloves, &c., at the Low Stand Stocking Store, No. 30 Fifth avenue.
JOHN DEGELMAN & Co.

Stoneroad's Cathartic Syrup is used in all cases instead of pills, caster oil, epsom salts, &c. Highly flavored. Twenty-five cents. Try it. Sold by all druggists. WFM

Remember those delicious daily dinner lunches at the Continental, Fifth avenue, below the postoffice.

Time is Money—Merchants save both by dining at the Continental, Fifth avenue, below the postoffice.

You'll never regret taking a dinner at the Continental, Fifth avenue, below the postoffice.

Take Dinner to-day at the Continental—the cool dining room of the city.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—Flour higher; superfine $5.75; double extra $6.50; triple extra $6.50@7. Corn has advanced; mixed $1@1.05; white $1.12½@1.15. Oats 46@46c. Hay scarce and higher; prime $25@26. Pork quiet; mess $31.50@31.75. Bacon firmer; shoulders 15½@15¾c, clear rib sides 18¾@18¾c. Hams 25½@26c. Lard firmer; tierce 16¾@17c; keg 18½@18¾c. Sugar scarce and firmer; prime 12¾c. Molasses, none here. Whiskey unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Sterling 10½.

Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 19.—Beef Cattle; receipts 805 head; market quiet; good cattle held high as last week, but lower grades 50 cts off from last quotations; extra $13@13.50; first quality $12@12.50; second quality $11@11.50; third quality $8@10. Sheep and Lambs; receipts 7,233 head; market dull and prices reduced ½@¾c; sales in lots at $3@4 each; extra $4.25@5.00. Veal Calves $5@10.

—Gen. Humphrey Marshall has announced himself a candidate for Congress in the Louisville (Ky.) district in a public speech. He declared that he opposed repudiation, and that the government owes it to its plighted faith to pay every dollar of its debt.

—Dr. Powell, forty years a leading physician in Louisville, died last night, aged sixty-eight.

APPEARANCE AND CONDUCT OF "OUIDA."—The celebrated "Ouida," the well-known authoress of "Granville de Vigne," "Under Two Flags," etc., is at present staying at the Langham, which is, I believe, her permanent home. She is a fine-looking and very stylish person, not handsome, but decidedly striking in appearance, and apparently somewhere between thirty and forty years of age. She is the only well-dressed English woman I have as yet seen; her toilettes, of which I have caught an occasional glimpse in the *salle-a-manger*, being very elegant and tasteful, though she somewhat mars their effect by letting her black hair flow loose over her shoulders. I am told that she has a great dislike to her own sex, and that ladies are never admitted to her weekly receptions, which are graced by the presence of most of the masculine celebrities of the artistic and literary circles of London."—From our Monthly Gossip, in the August number of *Lippincott's Magazine*.

Begging as a Speculation.

Beggars have existed almost ever since the world began. A strong-minded female friend of ours insists that Adam begged a bite of Eve's apple, instead of Eve pressing the apple upon him; and there is no telling but what that unfortunate family difficulty between Cain and Abel originated in Abel's perpetually begging tobacco of his brother—a proceeding which, when carried to success, is exasperating in the extreme, as any tobacco chewer will tell you.

All nations have their beggars, and nations are sometimes reduced to beggary themselves. They are at least forced to beg for peace occasionally.

There are two classes of beggars—those who beg from sheer lazziness, lack of self-respect, and a total want of the courage necessary to make a thief; and those to whom the misfortunes of life present the alternative, beg or starve. The former may or may not be in the majority, but they are very numerous, and it is extremely unfortunate for the well-to-do and worthy and respectable beggars who are eager and willing to earn an honest living that there are so many impostors in the business. When a man by industry and frugality has accumulated a stock of crippled limbs or obscured optics, and sets out to do business on the streets in a conscientious intention to deal fairly with the public, it injures his prospects of pecuniary success to have another man come along pretending to be lame or blind when he ain't, especially if the public finds it out. The public don't like to be taken in by beggars. It is astonishing, though, how little the severity of the operation of being taken in is mitigated when the swindler has money.

It is not our intention to enter into an elaborate classification of the different varieties of beggars, but simply to speak in a manner of the professional beggaring is systematized here in Cincinnati. We have it from a gentleman who claims to have investigated the subject closely, and to his own satisfaction, at least, that there is a man here who hires beggars who are blind or lame, or who have other infirmities which excite the sympathies of a feeling though somewhat hurried public, paying them a percentage on their collections or by the day, he controlling and directing their movements. Our informant avers that he has identified the man and seen him locating his forces early in the morning, an operation which he performs with consummate tact. Long observation and experience in the business have enabled him to judge of the value of certain corners and stairways, and he can figure to a cent just what a cripple is worth. There is a nice discrimination to be used in stationing his men. For instance, beggars with deformed limbs must be placed in a position best calculated to make the deformity conspicuous and noticeable. Sore-eyed beggars are located where the sun will shine in their faces, as the sun increases the wretchedness of their appearance. A sore-eyed beggar has about twice the commercial value in the sun that he has in the shade. When the sun gets around in the afternoon the boss goes around and moves his sore-eyed mendicants to suit. They don't like it, of course, but that is the way they are compelled to have it. The boss of the business counts his beggars with one leg to stand all the time they are on duty, leaning painfully on a crutch. Wooden legs are strictly prohibited, impairing as they do the idea of helpless ness.

Very old beggars command the highest pay. A young and vigorous beggar might obtain money of the passing public by the aid of a club, but, temporarily successful as that means of begging may be it hurts the business in the long run. The young and vigorous beggar must be content to work only at night until such time as age and infirmities overtake him, when, if he is industrious and preserving, he may be able to make a very comfortable living.

Tumors are in demand with the specialator in medicity, particularly if they are on the head and large. They are better, too, on children. If in passing by you see a man running, with a tumor as much as the head and which the tumor, there is an opportunity for your charitable feeling to be worked upon, don't you see. One of those extreme and (thank Heaven) rare cases of inflammatory rheumatism sometimes seen where the joints are so swelled, distorted and drawn up as to make a man bound like a frog or a toad, would doubtless command a big price from this singular speculator.—*Cincinnati Times*.

A Fashionable Dinner Party in China.

The dinner party is conducted with some ceremony by the fashionable classes—the invitations are written on the finest paper, silk or satin of bright color, the rank and titles of guests being punctilliously set forth; and the same punctilio is observed in the placing of the guests at the table on the right and left of the entertainer, who can offer them personally some of the dishes of the feast. Sometimes the dinner is served with small square tables to each guest, at other times at one large round table, and the dinner is *a la Russe*, as we should say, the table being ornamented with porcelain vases filled with beautiful flowers, either real or artificial, and other ornamental objects. When the host wishes to show any marked attention, he picks out all the delicacies of the feast, and sends them from dishes with his chopsticks and places them on his friend's plate. In return for this favor the guest endeavors to show his full relish of the good things laid before him by belching after each fresh dish he tastes.

A small cup of the finest tea is always the first thing served, and a tiny cup with a plate and chopsticks is placed before each person, when the servants, who are plainly dressed, bring the first course of sharks fin so